

GEOLOGISTS TELL HOW OIL IS DISCOVERED

Woman Financed Drilling of First Well Under Tech- nical Rules

TULSA, Okla., March 28 (Special).—It was a woman who had enough faith to finance the drilling of the first geologically correct oil well, thus putting into practical effect a geological theory which has since revolutionized methods of locating petroleum deposits. This was told by Dr. I. G. White of Morgantown, W. Va., who was a center of interest at the annual meeting of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists here.

Dr. White, in 1882, while professor in the University of West Virginia, announced the anticlinal theory upon which petroleum geology is based, and many of the natural scientific discussions at the annual meeting here were led by his former students, who were among the 1800 petroleum geologists from all parts of the United States and from other countries in attendance.

How Oil and Gas Occur

The various layers of the earth's surface being arranged in wave-like ridges, it was Dr. White's deduction that various liquids and gases would be arranged in these folds according to their specific gravity, the gas at the top, the petroleum next, and water at the bottom. The upward fold, in which oil and gas are found, is called an anticline, while the trough is called a syncline. It is for the anticlines that petroleum geologists are continually searching.

"It was a long, hard fight to make people see my ideas," Dr. White recounted. The "old timers" in the industry resented having a struggling college professor try to tell them how to conduct their business. Finally he convinced the services of a group of instructors and students to survey, take up leases and locate the point where it was desirable to drill. After many discouraging efforts, according to Dr. White, a venturesome individual was found who, although he had little money himself, possessed a wife who was willing to finance the drilling of the well. "So a woman," he said, "really financed the first scientifically drilled well."

Oil Men Opened Eyes

"Oil men from all the surrounding territory were interested in that well," said Dr. White, "but I believe they hoped it would come in a dry hole. The well which was 35 miles from any other location. It did not come in dry—in fact we got a gusher. And then they opened their eyes and said, 'Tell us more about this anticlinal theory.'"

"Now no oil company but has its staff of petroleum geologists who pass upon every lease that is taken by the company."

G. Clark Geater, chief geologist for the Standard Oil Company of California, was elected president of the association; Luther White of the J. A. Hull Company of Tulsa, vice-president; Dave Donaghy of Fort Worth, Tex., secretary and treasurer; John L. Rich of Ottawa, Kan., re-elected editor of the Geological Bulletin. Dr. Charles E. Decker, who for 10 years had served as secretary-treasurer of the organization, was unanimously elected to honorary membership in the association.

PERSIA STOPS FLIGHT FROM CAIRO TO KERACHI

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via Postal Telegraph from Halifax
LONDON, March 28.—Owing to a hitch in the arrangements with Persia, it is possible that the flight from Cairo to Kerachi, an air service fixed for April 8, will be delayed. The service is already in operation from Cairo to Basra, and a provisional agreement which was signed in 1925 permitted flight over Persian territory, so that the Persian Government's refusal to ratify the provisional agreement has come as a surprise.

FASCISTI CELEBRATE EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Halifax
ROME, March 28.—Imposing ceremonies took place in all the important towns in Italy to celebrate the eighth anniversary of the formation of the first Fascist group. For the first time this date had been chosen for the admission of new members to the Fascist Party and yesterday 80,000 youths belonging to the Advance Guards section of the

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Homing Pigeons Prove Asset to Busy Traveling Salesmen

Bring Orders to Home Offices From Isolated Mountain Sections—Carried in Special Boxes on Running Boards of Automobiles

SEATTLE, Wash. (Special Correspondence).—Ting-a-ling, ting-a-ling, ting-a-ling.

The chiming of a small bell sounded sharply through the office telling the arrival of an order by air.

Always Welcome in the "Home Office"



PRINCESS DRIFTED SNOW

This Favorite, and Many Others, Are Counted as Members of the Sales Force of a Large Concern in the Northwest.

Such announcements are frequent at the various plants of a great milling company scattered over the Pacific slope.

"By air" does not mean the advent of an airship with whirling motors and man-made pinions. Rather does it refer to a dainty feathered messenger dropping from the clouds upon downy wings to the doorway of its loft, and as it enters registering its coming by an electric timing device.

Fleets of such carriers or homing pigeons, totaling nearly 500, are kept by the Sperry Flour Mills in 14 western cities, including Salt Lake City, Utah, and Honolulu, T. H. The salesmen traveling to distant towns or isolated stores in the mountains where regular mail or wire service is uncertain or lacking, carry these pigeons with them in specially constructed boxes on the running-boards of their automobiles and use them for emergency or rush orders.

Faithful Bearers

"Many times we receive orders at our distant branches much more promptly than possible by the ordinary means of communication," declared C. W. Smith, sales manager of the Tacoma plant, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "Under normal flying conditions a homing pigeon will make a speed of 35 or 40 miles an hour on the average," he continued. "They fly from shortly after sun-up until shortly before sundown."

"Although carrier pigeons have been known to complete flights of as much as 2000 miles, and flights of 1000 to 1200 miles are not uncommon, our birds in most instances do not travel more than 300 or 400 miles. Messages are relayed from one sales division to another. Unless storms are particularly severe the birds keep right on flying."

An interesting thing pointed out by Mr. Smith, was nature's protection provided the homing pigeon through three sets of eyelids. Two sets of lids are apparently almost transparent and permit the bird to travel with its eyes shielded from rain, sleet, or snow.

The use of the homing pigeons by the milling company was prompted through their employment for his own pleasure by one of their sales representatives in Santa Cruz, Calif. This man was an enthusiastic pigeon fancier and developed a lot of birds of various breeds, including California. Their value for commercial purposes combined with the picturesque and symbolism of their use, appealed to the various members of the institution, until now pigeon lofts and the training of these messengers have become an indispensable part of the company's organization.

Birds Are Great Favorites

The pigeons are used almost daily at public functions upon the Pacific coast, according to Mr. Smith, and for the birds are constant. Sometimes as many as 14 or 15 of the feathered beauties are released

simultaneously. As they spring joyously into the air with rush of wings, and begin at once their unerring flight bearing messages of peace and good will to their different destinations they make an impressive sight.

One of the most famous of these pigeons is Princess Drifted Snow, a bird of exquisite beauty, and with a record of faithful performance. With two others she was released by Queen Marie on the occasion of the recent dedication of the International Museum at Marjhill, Wash., and conveyed messages to native Rumanians living upon the Pacific slope.

During her journey the bird was fired upon by a hunter and wounded. She continued undaunted and delivered her message at her destination in Portland. The bird is now fully recovered and has recently been a visitor to the different cities of the Pacific coast.

"Our Portland office reported more than 2000 telephone calls concerning this much loved pigeon," declared Mr. Smith.

Four of the pigeons recently carried messages from the Oak Lake School to school executives and pupils in three other Washington communities—Tacoma, Puyallup and Olympia.

With the messages on thin oiled paper attached to their legs, the birds, released at the Oak Lake campus under direction of Fred French, circled about in the air as the pupils looked on and then laid straight courses for their objectives.

D. O. Dean, superintendent of the Oak Lake School, sent a message to W. H. Grayson, superintendent of the Puyallup school, two messages were addressed to the Garfield School in Olympia and one to Tacoma. Frances Hillock and Marjorie Peterson signed a message to the sixth grade pupils in the Olympia school.

AMERICAN DOLLS JOIN JAPANESE IN FESTIVAL

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 28.—American dolls brought by small American "mothers" joined with Japanese dolls belonging to little Oriental girls in celebrating the Doll Festival of the Eastern Empire at the Japanese Y. M. C. A. here.

The invitation to American children to attend the ceremony was given in appreciation of the friendship expressed by American children in sending dolls to Japan this year, said Masao Torioka, assistant secretary of the association.

Many mothers and fathers apparently enjoyed the event as much as the younger generation. Japanese students gave a program of Japanese music and talks. The evening was considered so successful that a similar entertainment for American boys is planned by the Japanese Association for May 17, the time for the Japanese boys' festival.

IMMIGRANTS REACH CANADA

HALIFAX, N. S., March 28 (AP).—Ninety special train sped westward from this city yesterday carrying 3500 British and continental immigrants who disembarked from five liners docking over the week-end. It was the largest influx of immigrants since the war. Practically all of them left for the prairie provinces.

JUGOSLAVS SEE NEED OF LEAGUE

In Certain Circles It Is Felt That Thorough Inquiry Must Be Held

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

BELGRADE, March 28.—The tension between Yugoslavia and Italy, it is believed, will be ended only with League of Nations assistance. The Belgrade Government holds that the offer of an inquiry would mean that Yugoslavia recognizes an Italian protectorate; that there is no guarantee that Italy will not repeat the accusation in the near future; and that the present situation is the result of the Italo-Albanian pact.

Hence, in certain circles, it is considered best that both the Tirana Pact and the whole problem should be brought before the League for adjudication. In this way alone it is believed can the danger to peace be avoided.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 28.—A series of Balkan agreements which will accomplish the same for Balkan peace that the Locarno agreements did for European peace is desirable and quite possible of attainment, is the thought expressed by David Mitrany, formerly connected with the Rumanian Legation in London and now special correspondent for Southeastern Europe for the Division of International Affairs of the State Department. Mr. Mitrany's analysis of the situation in the Balkans is regarded as timely in view of the Italo-Albanian situation. In a bulletin just issued by the department he outlines the general conditions which must be given for a "Locarno system" to work in the Balkans. They are:

"1.—A general understanding resting on some general interest, a condition that can easily be satisfied, for the interest of putting an end to strife is potent and general in the Balkans. Democracy must be genuinely in power in the various capitals. Without it there is no stability in foreign policy and hence no interest in international pacts of good will.

"2.—The outside world should really be willing to leave the Balkans to the Balkan people. The Eastern question, which includes the Balkan question, never boiled over except when some European fuel was added to the Balkan fire.

"What is now taking place in Bulgaria, and especially in Yugoslavia and Rumania, bear all the signs of a tremendous democratic awakening," he continues. "The moment undoubtedly is propitious for action."

Simultaneously Mr. Mitrany sounds a note of warning. "In conflicts," he says, "the Balkan states have all too often been the spearheads of the rivalries and ambitions of the great

powers. The intrigues now being woven in Albania look like those which in the past have been the thin edge of the wedge whereby the Balkan peoples have to their own and Europe's undoing been so often split asunder."

ITALY APPROVES NAVAL ESTIMATES

References Made to President Coolidge's Reduction Plan

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

ROME, March 28.—The Chamber of Deputies on Saturday approved, after a brief debate, the naval estimates for the next financial year. References to President Coolidge's proposal for the further reduction of naval armaments were made by two deputies, Signor Zimolo and Signor Greco, both of whom urged the Minister of the Navy to keep an efficient navy within the limitations imposed by the Washington conference, but increasing the lighter craft which was vital to Italy for the defense of its coastlines. Italy declared Signor Greco should oppose the further reduction of its naval forces and should give particular attention to submarines with the view of increasing their number.

Admiral Siriani, Undersecretary of the Navy, in pointing out the improvements introduced into the Italian Navy during the past year, stated that the item for naval construction had been increased in the naval budget by 160,000,000 lire. This sum, together with others derived from economies made in several items of the naval budgets for the next three financial years, had enabled the Government to start a new program which consisted of the construction of nine submarines, 12 torpedo boats and four destroyers. Admiral Siriani concluded by explaining the reasons which had prompted Benito Mussolini to reject President Coolidge's recent proposal, insisting particularly on the fact that Italy, not being a self-supporting country, must insure its means of communications with the outside world for supplies through three passages to the Mediterranean controlled by foreign powers.

DRY LAW AGENT RESIGNS

WASHINGTON, March 28 (AP).—A. Bruce Bielaski, famous undercover agent of the prohibition department, has resigned. He has been connected with the bureau of investigation of the department of justice since 1908 and during the World War was in charge of the investigation of German activities in the United States. In 1922 he was captured by bandits in Mexico and held for ransom, but escaped.

"NEVER BLEACHED
IT IS JUST
NATURALLY
GOOD"

OKLAHOMA CITY FACES ELECTION

First Test Coming Under New Council-Manager Form of Government

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., March 28 (Special).—The climax of three years' effort to change from the commission-mayor form of city government to the council-manager form will be reached at the polls April 5 when Walter C. Dean and Clarence J. Blinn will contest for the post of Mayor.

Mr. Dean is a merchant and an active civic builder for 18 years and he heads the "People's ticket." His opponent is an attorney who has not been identified heretofore with the political groups in control under the old charter form.

The peculiar twist of the primary campaign, however, in which Mr. Blinn was nominated without organized backing, has resulted in the political organization switching back to his candidacy and that of individual nominees for the council, in the last effort to defeat those who initiated the contest for the new charter and took it through the courts.

The council-manager charter, adopted last November by an overwhelming majority and sent through the district and state supreme courts in a test of its legality, provides for a mayor, and two council members from each of four city wards. All are nominated and elected in non-partisan balloting.

TO SAVE JOHNSON BIRTHPLACE

RALEIGH, N. C. (Special Correspondence).—The one-room house with wooden shutters and an attic in which Andrew Johnson was born 119 years ago is to be permanently preserved, under the terms of a resolution passed by the General Assembly of North Carolina providing for a commission to have in charge the erection of a suitable structure over it in a public park here.

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A Fascinating Collection

From the Petites Maisons of Paris

A distinctively Parisian collection . . . from the little dress-makers of Paris . . . as famous in their way as are the Grand Couturiers. For here is where the true Parisienne finds these delectable little frocks which make her the admiration of her sisters the world over.

In This New Collection

the sports theme is charmingly interpreted featuring the new woollen materials that Paris is creating. An example, a frock of soft Angora wool with applique of silk, \$85.00.

Then there are the simple, typically Parisian frocks of silk . . . tucked . . . handmade and hemstitched in the ways of Paris this season. A charming model is \$69.50. Illustrated.

Afternoon and evening frocks, too . . . some very simple, others interestingly embroidered with touches of metal. Prices from \$65 to \$95.

And we really must mention . . . the very latest vogue of Paris . . . the little bolero entirely of glittering paillettes . . . to slip on over the dance frock. This was sponsored by Cheruit!

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FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK

CHARACTER TEACHING PROVES SUCCESS IN BOSTON SCHOOLS

Taught as Easy as Arithmetic or Geography, Says Edward Everett Master, in Answer to Discussion of Subject Now Going On in New York

Character can be as definitely taught in school as geography or arithmetic, and it is being so demonstrated in the public schools of Boston, declared Leonard M. Patton, master of the Edward Everett School in Dorchester, apropos of the discussion of the subject now stirring New York City.

Mr. Patton was appointed by Dr. Jeremiah E. Burke, superintendent of Boston schools, several years ago, to head a committee to work out a plan of character education suitable for use in the schools. With the cooperation of other school men and women Mr. Patton attacked the problem when it was in a state of nebula, reduced it to its constituent elements, built up a workable program for such instruction and now finds the Boston schools proving that it is a practical subject. The Boston plan is recognized throughout the country as a distinct contribution to education. A definite curriculum is now being worked out grade by grade. Some of the work is already completed.

Character training as worked out by Mr. Patton and his associates in the committee and in operation in the Boston schools is in no sense "nanny panny" or "goodie goodie." In every classroom in the city the first fifteen minutes of the school day are given over to direct teaching of character. This usually consists of a brief reading from the Bible, a song, and then a story, a discussion or dramatization, or some one of a hundred other things selected by the teacher as bearing on character building which she wishes to bring out.

The entire work is based on the Hutchins Code of Morals, which some years ago received a \$5000 prize for the best statement of objectives received in a statewide contest. The objectives are, health, duty, reliability, self-reliance, good workmanship, clean play, loyalty, self-control, good workmanship, team work, obedience to duly constituted authority. Allied with these are the virtues of a magazine, "Citizenship Through Character Development," is published monthly during the school year by the Boston School Committee, the contents being supplied by the teaching staff of the city, which has been divided into 10 groups for the purpose, and is supposed to provide material for classroom work. This year each month has been devoted to one of the special subjects.

The March number is devoted to workmanship. It contains an account of "one of our great citizens famous for fine workmanship," Cyrus E. Dallin, sculptor, the man and the significance of his work. Under the caption that "character is worth doing well, some qualities of good workmanship are defined and explained, earnestness, intelligence, thoroughness, neatness, industriousness, enthusiasm, perseverance.

A group of good workers is named with something about each one. A list of stories bearing on good workmanship is given, there are several little plays, some poems, memory gems, acrostics, type lessons and devices, and so on.

Pupils do much original work. Nora Sullivan of the Girls' High School wrote this original poem:

Like the steady cadence
Of a star-lit night,
Like the constant beauty
Of a beacon light,
Like the treasured jewels of high-born royalty
In this pearl of great price,
"It is not the poem itself that is so valuable," Mr. Patton pointed out. "It is the fact that the girl who wrote it thought deeply. Next, she brought into use much of the technical in-

struction she had received in the school room and brought out something worth while. We do not try to apply good character as something from without, but to make it strike deep into the roots of being which will cause it to be expressed naturally and spontaneously all through life.

"We find," he added, "that this work done in school reacts on the home. It tightens up thinking, strengthens the work there, and that parents and teachers work together to excellent advantage, each supplementing the work of the other, and often accomplishing easily what would be difficult for either alone."

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REAL ESTATE MEN LOOK FOR NOVELTY

Reservations for Annual Dinner Rapidly Taken Up

Plans for the annual dinner and entertainment of the Boston Real Estate Exchange to be held in the Hotel Statler on Monday, April 11, are being made secret by the committee in charge of the affair. A large advance sale of reservations has been reported by the secretary which is attributed to information having leaked out that a number of novelties will be given. Whether the committee will make a detailed announcement is not known.

A discussion of methods of making meetings of local real estate boards interesting and valuable to their members was held at the joint meeting of three committees of the Massachusetts Association of Real Estate Boards at the Worcester Chamber of Commerce last Thursday.

The importance of establishing educational courses in real estate in a Boston and New England were well represented today at the first Interstate Commerce Commission hearings at Washington where port charges, customs practices and rules at all north Atlantic seaports will be investigated to eliminate any possible discrimination against ports or shippers at the same port or between ports.

William H. Day, manager of the transportation bureau of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, was prepared to present the views of the Boston Chamber, as agreed to by the committee on transportation and the maritime association, and authorized by the board of directors. The attitude of the chamber is concurred in by the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange, which was also represented by Mr. Day. Charles F. McSorley, assistant manager of the Maritime Association, is attending the hearings.

The commission is seeking to make uniform, so far as possible, the assessment of dockage, wharfage, handling, switching, storage and lighterage service at all ports, and thereby forestall the expansion of foreign and domestic commerce at many large seaports. The investigation will include Boston port conditions and the recent assessment by a carrier of a wharfage charge, later practically retracted, at certain piers here and the State's proposed wharfage charge at Commonwealth Pier, upon which a hearing was held a few days ago at the State House.

Boston presented a typical situation, says the Chamber. At railroad and public piers no dockage charge is now assessed against vessels, whereas at private docks such a charge is necessarily made. Railroads at whose piers and wharves dockage is paid and absorb the wharfage, handling and other charges. The Chamber objects to those who take a "tailboard" delivery, having to pay these charges, including motor trucks.

Medals for Youths Who Rescued a Dog

Springfield Boys Receive Recognition for Saving Jerry From Connecticut River

WEST SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 28.—Jerry, airedale pet of F. A. Chase, held the center of the stage at a testimonial meeting in town hall yesterday when James McQuade and Walter McKean, Springfield youths, were presented medals for their rescue of Feb. 25 when they saved the dog from the ice-filled waters of the Connecticut.

The medals, awarded by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, along with a purse of \$100 donated by dog lovers, were presented by Representative John Kendall of West Springfield.

Throughout the meeting Jerry sat at the side of his master seemingly fully appreciative of all that was going on.

LECTURE ON CHINA

Dr. Edward Hume of Yale-in-China will speak on "China" at the monthly meeting of the Boston Congregational Club in Ford Hall this evening at 8:30 o'clock.

CITY TO BENEFIT BY PORT INQUIRY

I. C. C. Investigation Aimed to Eliminate Discrimination Against Shippers

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OLD COMMUNITY PROJECT RECALLED

Sale of Ross Farm in Town of Florence Announced

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., March 28 (Special).—The Alfred L. Ross farm in Florence, where not so many years ago a mulberry tree project was envisioned by members of the old Florence Community as a supporting factor in their pioneer silk manufacturing industry, is to be sold. Negotiations have been completed for the sale of the property, termed one of the finest in the Connecticut Valley, to Hippie Brothers of Philadelphia and Richard J. Whalen of Hatfield.

The Northampton Association of Education and Industry, more commonly known as the Florence Community, originally owner of the farm, was founded as a direct outgrowth of the social reform movement that swept New England about 1840. The community was along the same plan as the Brook Farm in which Hawthorne, Margaret Fuller, and Charles Anderson Dana were leaders.

The old silk mill property, now the nucleus of the Corticelli Silk Company plant, was purchased by the community and operated for a time for the purpose of making the farm to have been an adjunct. The community, however, felt financial stringency and was disbanded in 1846, when the farm passed to the Ross family.

CLUB SENDS OUT SAFETY APPEAL

Pedestrian Is Besought to Exercise Every Care on Highways

The safety committee of the Boston Automobile Club, in a statement issued yesterday, appealed to the pedestrian to exercise more care on the highways. The Automobile Club is now conducting its preliminary work in connection with its "safety weeks" safety publicity campaign to be launched in April in cooperation with the Massachusetts Safety Council, the Governor's Safety Committee, and the registrar of motor vehicles.

"Many pedestrians," the statement reads, "do nothing to avert mishaps on the highway. Judging from the conduct of some of them they seem to have the impression that the duty of highway safety rests solely upon the motorist. In fact, the average pedestrian is so careless on the highways that many motorists can tell when one crosses a street whether or not he is driving an automobile. The motorist has become so accustomed with the necessity of cars that he exercises it even while aloof."

"The board of directors of the Automobile Club, because its membership is composed mainly of motorists, has always been loath to criticize the conduct of the non-motorist, but in view of the seriousness of the situation, and to help them protect themselves the safety committee feels that it is its duty to reveal the truth of the whole situation, and to appeal to them to exercise great care."

"Many non-motorists, up to the time that they own automobiles themselves, are careless and do not realize that the automobile has no rights whatsoever on the highway, and conduct themselves accordingly. Officials of the club have known of instances where pedestrians have actually stopped in their tracks while crossing a street and defied the impatient and careful drivers to hit them. This attitude is wrong. The automobilist, while he may not have the right of way over pedestrians, has his rights on the highway, and the pedestrian should respect them the same as the motorist should."

"The safety committee would like to sound the following warning to all automobilists: When you are driving in a locality where children are playing, or where there is a foot of the accelerator and put it on the brakes."

POULTRY CONVENTION DATES ARE CHANGED

AMHERST, Mass., March 28 (Special).—The annual poultry convention, held each summer at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, will be shifted to July 20-21, instead of being held at the time of the regular Farm and Home Week, which will be from July 26 to 31.

"This change in the regular program is made necessary," says Earle S. Carpenter, supervisor of extension courses at the college, "due to the fact that the World's Poultry Congress is to be held in Ottawa, Canada, at the same time as Farm and Home Week."

Many poultrymen from Massachusetts are planning on attending the congress at Ottawa and for that reason a special poultry program is being built by the extension service to be held on Wednesday and Thursday of the previous week.

NO COURTHOUSE DELAY, SAYS MAYOR NICHOLS

Replying to the communication of the Boston Finance Commission calling his attention to the "needless delay" in equipping the new Dorchester courthouse with furniture, Mayor Nichols last night denied that there had been any avoidable delay.

"The city," he said, "has been prompt and efficient, has consulted the wishes of the judges and is carrying out plans to serve the convenience of the court."

ACACIA CLUB REVIEW

The Acacia Club of New England, an organization composed of Masons who are forists, is to give a rare treat in the ballroom of the Hotel Statler on Wednesday evening, as the first step in its campaign to raise funds with which to build and equip a greenhouse as an adjunct to the Masonic Home at Charlton, Mass., for the benefit of the permanent guests there. "Bob" Emery, "Big Brother" of Station WEEI, is to be master of ceremonies at the revue. Aleppo Temple Drum Corps is to provide a concert and other attractive features are on the program.

Easter Lilies From Vanderbilt Gardens at Spring Flower Show

First Time in Years Display Has Been Made—Regal Lilies From China to Be Special Attraction—Bulb Garden and Roses to Be Feature

The conservatory of W. K. Vanderbilt at Oakley Farms, Newport, R. I., will contribute an elaborate display of Easter lilies in Boston's \$100,000 Spring Flower Show which opens Wednesday in Horticultural Hall. This is the first time in recent years that flowers from the famous Vanderbilt gardens have been displayed in local shows.

Viewing with this display will be one composed of regal lilies, sponsored by Mrs. Bayard Thayer. It is interesting to know that this species of lily was originally discovered in China by Ernest H. Wilson, assistant director of the Arnold Arboretum, who is a member of the committee that is preparing the exhibition. Regal lilies are really outdoor flowers and are difficult to grow under glass. However, Mrs. Thayer has had remarkable success in forcing them and her plants are regarded as the best in this section. No lilies were shown last year at the exhibition.

4-H CLUB CHAMPIONS FOR 1926 ANNOUNCED

Twins of Sherborn Win Honors in Handicraft Work

AMHERST, Mass., March 28 (Special).—The names of 12 members of Massachusetts 4-H clubs who have been selected as state champions of their respective projects during 1926, were announced today by George L. Farley, state club leader.

Club work in Massachusetts is organized under 11 projects, a state champion being chosen by the state leaders for outstanding work in each project. Selection is made on the basis of work accomplished, personal attitude, improvement and other points.

Eunice and Alice Dowse, twin club girls from Sherborn, Middlesex County, were selected as handicraft champions, making the number 12 instead of 11 who receive this honor. Each champion is given a week's trip to Camp Gilbert, summer club camp at the Massachusetts Agricultural College. The camp this year will be held July 22-29.

Those selected as winners in the other 10 projects of club work are: Alice Randall of Belchertown, Hampshire County, dairy champion; Sally Bradley of Lee, Berkshire County, baby beef champion; Grace Alden of Randolph, Norfolk County, food champion; Mildred Cahoon of Centerville, Barnstable County, clothing champion; Marion Allen of Agawam, Hampden County, canning champion; Ashley Gurney of Uxbridge, Hampshire County, potato champion; Kenneth Gifford of Dartmouth, Bristol County, pig champion; John Denant of Plymouth, Plymouth County, poultry champion; Robert Sharpley of Attleboro, Bristol County, farm management champion; Roger Moody of Barnstable County, garden champion.

JUNIOR KITE FLIERS CONTEST FOR HONORS

Six Thousand Persons Witness Providence Events

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 28 (Special).—Six thousand people were carried back to kite-flying days when they viewed the monster tournament of the Junior Achievement Foundation held on Saturday. Little Wood won the prize for the most original kite. Fred Lewis flew his bow kite the highest, paying out 3000 feet of twine. Rudolph Salathe's kite, pulling eight pounds, won for the builder of the hardest puller under 3 1/2 feet, and Fred Adams, with a kite pulling 18 pounds, won with a flier more than 3 1/2 feet high.

Everett Turner, by unwinding and winding 1300 feet of twine in 25 minutes, won the quarter-mile dash. Charles Whitaker was declared the best kite chaser. Prizes were awarded to William Rosseau for the best suspended banner display, to James A. Ward for building an efficient six-inch kite, and to Rudolph Salathe for the "smallest" box kite.

Samuel Perkins, aged 12, of Seven Hills, Mass., rode 40 feet in the air on a seat slung from 21 giant kites. It was the first tournament of the Junior Achievement leagues here in which the contestants built their own kites. Instructions in the Achievement centers.

CLUBWOMEN PLAN APRIL 6 MEETING

Club presidents of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs are to hold their spring conference in Phillips Congregational Church, South Boston, on April 6, opening with a symposium on clubwork. Mrs. Grace Morrice Poole, recording secretary of the General Federation, will follow that with a brief talk.

Discussion of phases of club life will occupy the afternoon session, presented as follows: "The Village Club," by Mrs. Frederick E. Judd, Southampton; "The Town Club," by Miss Phoebe Lee Hosmer of Orange, and "The City Club," by Mrs. Charles L. Fuller of Brockton. An address by Robert J. White, assistant district attorney of Middlesex County, on "Can Women's Clubs Help Solve the Crime Problem?" will follow.

STUDENT WINS POSTER PRIZE

George Morel, 22 Hudson Street, Somerville, a high-school student, won the Morgenthau Prize of \$25 for the best poster from Massachusetts describing the work of the Near East Relief. It has been announced. His poster will be entered in the national contest, comprising state prize winners. Those receiving honorable mention were Miss Phyllis Aughtie and Miss Marion S. Hallitt, both of the Malden High School.

EL TRUSTEESHIP BILL CRITICIZED

Eliot Wadsworth Defines His Opposition—Says Power Misplaced

Asserting that the bill for 25-year extension of public control of the Boston Elevated would put the final liability for support of the road upon the taxpayers of the Metropolitan District, Eliot Wadsworth, House chairman of the Committee on Street Railways, today amplified his statement of grounds of opposition to the bill, which is soon to be heard before the Senate Ways and Means Committee. He is understood to favor return to private operation.

"The car riders," he commented, "share this liability as the fare can be raised indefinitely by the trustees until they reach a point where a further increase will reduce rather than increase the earnings. There is a limit, therefore, to the liability of the car rider. He only pays if he rides. There is no limit to the amount which the trustees may levy on the taxpayer.

In considering any program the effect which it has on future developments in our rapid transit system should be given first consideration. It will make the raising of money for the rapid transit construction easier if the burden on the car rider and taxpayer is made as light as possible."

"This is done," he claimed, in the provision which binds the cities and towns to make up any deficit which may occur in the operating accounts during the 25-year extension period and to guarantee interest and dividends for that length of time.

Where Power Belongs

"There is no limit to the amount which the trustees may demand from the State Treasurer and through him from the taxpayers of the cities and towns," he said. "This power of appropriating the taxpayers' money belongs in the Legislature or in the city and town governments. Such a power in the hands of an independent board can upset the budgets made by local authorities and raise taxes in the cities and towns regardless of other needs. No board or executive department should have such power.

"The crisis of 1913 may have required the granting of this extraordinary power. There is no such crisis today. To extend that power now for 25 years is unnecessary, unjust and dangerous."

He mentioned a number of contingencies which he said might cause the Elevated serious loss. An increase of 10 per cent in the fare would cost \$1,000,000. If the elevated structures become obsolete in 30 years, there should be an additional depreciation charge of \$1,000,000 a year, he said, and added:

Car Riders Pay Bill

"However expensive these changes may be to car riders and taxpayers are compelled to pay them. It is in the hands of trustees over whom the only control the taxpayers can exert is through the authority of the Governor to remove trustees and appoint new ones."

Among topics to be discussed at the conference are: current events, responsibility in administration, sanitation and physical education, teaching service, including supply, quality and salary schedule, and finance, making the budget, securing appropriations and state reimbursements.

The conferences will extend from 9:30 a. m. to 4 p. m. They are scheduled as follows: Pittsfield, March 28; Springfield, March 29; Worcester, April 2; Lowell, April 3; Weymouth, April 4; Bridgewater, April 5; Bridgewater, April 6; Bridgewater, April 7; Bridgewater, April 8; Bridgewater, April 9; Bridgewater, April 10; Bridgewater, April 11; Bridgewater, April 12; Bridgewater, April 13; Bridgewater, April 14; Bridgewater, April 15; Bridgewater, April 16; Bridgewater, April 17; Bridgewater, April 18; Bridgewater, April 19; Bridgewater, April 20; Bridgewater, April 21; Bridgewater, April 22; Bridgewater, April 23; Bridgewater, April 24; Bridgewater, April 25; Bridgewater, April 26; Bridgewater, April 27; Bridgewater, April 28; Bridgewater, April 29; Bridgewater, April 30; Bridgewater, May 1; Bridgewater, May 2; Bridgewater, May 3; Bridgewater, May 4; Bridgewater, May 5; Bridgewater, May 6; Bridgewater, May 7; Bridgewater, May 8; Bridgewater, May 9; Bridgewater, May 10; Bridgewater, May 11; Bridgewater, May 12; Bridgewater, May 13; Bridgewater, May 14; 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TRIBUTE PAID TO AMERICANS

British Foreign Minister
Praises Timely Action of
Bluejackets at Nanking

LONDON, March 28 (AP)—Tribute to the American Bluejackets who signaled the American and British warships to start firing on the Cantonese at Nanking, thus saving the foreign refugees on Soong Hill, was paid by the British Foreign Secretary, Sir Austen Chamberlain, today in the House of Commons.

(The men were Henry O. Warren, quartermaster third class, of Olin, N. C., and Dennis D. Taylor, of Lincoln, Calif., both attached to the destroyer William B. Preston.)

Addressing a hushed House, the Foreign Secretary said: "I have not the least doubt that this timely communication with the warships and their timely action alone saved the lives of the British and Americans who took refuge on the hill."

The Government benches insistently queried Sir Austen as regards the safeguarding of British interests in China and as to whether negotiations with the Cantonese were proceeding. He replied: "No negotiations are progressing at present, nor is it possible to negotiate fruitfully in the present anarchical conditions."

Loud cheers greeted his assertion that the Chinese authorities must preserve order and their authority exists before there is any further surrender of British rights.

Pressed for a declaration of British policy as regards the future of Shanghai for which members of the House insisted the whole foreign community of Shanghai was waiting, Sir Austen pointed out that the British interests were centered in the international settlement.

A policy could be determined upon only in consultation with the other powers interested, and it was impossible to negotiate in the present chaotic situation. The international settlement, he said, had an area of 5584 acres, a total population of 832,331, and an assessed land value of £42,196,662.

CHANGES OPPOSED IN PRAYER BOOK

Influential British Committee
Formed, Including Ministers

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via
Postal Telegraph from Halifax

LONDON, March 28.—An influential "Truth and Faith" committee, including Sir William Joynson-Hicks, Home Secretary; Thomas Inskip, Solicitor-General; and Ronald McNell, Financial Secretary of the Treasury, has been formed to oppose the changes in the Anglican prayerbook, proposed by the archbishops and a majority of the bishops. The proposals which make concessions to the Anglo-Catholics will be voted upon tomorrow by the convocation, representing all the Anglican clergy here, and both sides are canvassing actively. The Right Rev. Charles Gore, ex-bishop of Oxford, represents the bishops' viewpoint in urging today that rejection of the proposals, which represent "so many years of constant labor and prayer by the bishops," would "strike despair into the hearts of men as to any prospect of peace and progress in the Church of England."

BRITISH READY TO TAKE CANADIAN CATTLE

VANCOUVER, B. C. (Special Correspondence)—That the once great outlet to the United States for Canadian livestock has been definitely closed by the Fordney tariff was the opinion expressed by George C. Hay, district agriculturalist at Kamloops, in an address before the provincial branch of the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists. It was now clear, he said, that there is little immediate prospect of the United States market being reopened to Canadian cattle. On the other hand, Mr. Hay pointed out that Great Britain stands ready to take from Canada all the surplus cattle not required to meet the domestic demand. Explaining the methods of marketing Mr. Hay stated that in the past the provinces the cooperative system was winning its way and was now demanding recognition in the management of stock yards.

Picturesque Names Given Mountains of Northwest

SALEM, Ore., March 15 (Special Correspondence)—Many of the picturesque names of mountain peaks in the Cascade Range, both in Oregon and Washington, were named by A. H. Sylvester, who mapped parts of

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SHANGHAI FORCE IS WITHDRAWN

(Continued from Page 1)

those points has been completed. The consuls will retire to the coast and warships at the two cities then can be withdrawn.

Authority to close the consulates was asked by the American Minister, John Van A. MacMurray, owing to their isolated situation. With Americans removed from danger there will be no reason to continue the consulates as American commercial activities in the regions will cease until the present disturbance is over.

400 MISSIONARIES STAY AT POSTS

Methodist Board of Foreign
Missions Receives Cable
Advices From China

NEW YORK, March 28 (AP)—Only 100 of the 500 Methodist missionaries in China have moved into the Shanghai safety zone, officials of the Methodist Board of Foreign Missions said today upon receipt of cable advices from China. The balance of the missionaries are believed to have remained at their posts.

Methodist missionaries from Nanking and Chinkiang were reported to have fled to Shanghai, while 10 missionaries and their families in the Wuhu district, 250 miles up the Yangtze River from Shanghai, have been accounted for.

Philadelphia, March 28 (AP)—About two-thirds of the Methodist Episcopal missionaries in China are remaining at their posts, but \$50,000 is needed immediately to take care of the mission refugees and emergency conditions, it was announced today at the annual Philadelphia conference of the church.

"The Chinese Christians are standing by our missionaries," said the Rev. John R. Edwards, of the board of foreign missions. "Most of our churches and schools are still functioning. Only about 15 missionaries are out of their regular work, but the situation there is critical."

PERMIT TO SHOOT BOBOLINKS REVOKED

Government Turns to Rescue
of Rice Birds in South

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The Secretary of Agriculture has come to the rescue of the rice birds or bobolinks, which are being shot in the rice fields of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, the District of Columbia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. This permission is now revoked.

Under the new order, a person or members of his immediate family or bona-fide employees, owning or leasing lands in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia or Florida on which rice is being grown, may shoot bobolinks or rice birds only when authorized by a special permit issued by the Secretary of Agriculture and countersigned by the chief official in charge of the enforcement of the fish and game laws of the state in which the permit is effective, and only during the period from Aug. 15 to Nov. 15, inclusive, on rice fields where such birds are seriously injuring the crops. The birds may be consumed as food, but may not be sold.

ORIENTALS INCREASE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

VICTORIA, B. C. (Special Correspondence)—The alarming increase in the Oriental population of British Columbia of recent years is being brought to the attention officially by the Canadian Government by the provincial authorities here. John Oliver, Provincial Premier, is sending to the Federal Government figures on Oriental penetration negotiated by government through a complete Oriental survey conducted during the last year.

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Civil War in China Has Repercussions in Europe and America

ANTI-FOREIGN AGITATION SPREADS ALONG YANGTZE

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on Soocny Hill were seriously threatened, did they let loose their guns and release landing parties. An immediate effect was noted. Not only did the soldiers retreat from Soocny Hill, but bugles were heard, calling on the soldiers to cease the looting and outrages, and later posters appeared announcing that further looting would be punished by decapitation. Foreign eye-witnesses of the bombardment estimate that the Chinese suffered from 40 to 100 casualties, in both killed and wounded.

Emergency quarters in the international settlement of Shanghai are crowded. Beds are being set up in churches, schools and the Navy Young Men's Christian Association to care for the foreigners, 500 of whom, for the most part missionaries, have arrived in the last 48 hours. The next few days probably will see a great influx of refugees.

They also demanded passage to Nanking on British river steamers, which was refused.

At Nanking, the situation is quiet, but strained. The British warship Kappel is remaining in the neighborhood. This dispatch says that the evacuation of foreigners from Chinkiang, about 50 miles east of Nanking, is complete. The Silver Island and Kinkyn forts have been fired on passing steamers.

British Government advisers show that, although the situation at Nanking and Shanghai is relieved owing to the presence of armed forces, the foreign communities in other places are in a precarious position.

The British Minister at Peking has not followed the example of the American Minister in advising all his countrymen to take refuge at Shanghai, but has left the matter of evacuation to the discretion of local British officials. The Minister has instructed his subordinates to avoid the injury to British interests necessarily entailed in evacuation unless absolutely necessary.

The position of the British subjects in Shanghai is precarious. It is stated to be difficult, the local Chinese commission for foreign affairs having made demands upon the British consul arising out of a trivial incident between two British blue jackets and a Chinese farmer.

Refugees of all nationalities arriving in Shanghai from Nanking, says Reuters, pay tribute to the bravery of the American marines, who played heroic roles in fighting the foreigners to escape from Soocny Hill.

The refugees declare they are convinced that the Cantonese have perfected a plan whereby, at a given signal, groups of soldiers would proceed to the foreign consulates and residences to attack foreigners. The soldiers openly declared they were ordered to kill all foreigners.

This plan was evidently being carried out when the warships bombarded Nanking. This checked the Cantonese and caused foreigners to escape.

The British harbor master at Nanking, named Hubert, was among those killed.

Mission Boards Adopt "Watchful Waiting" Policy

NEW YORK, March 28 (AP)—Cause for apprehension over the situation in Canton was indicated in advice from China received today by Dr. A. L. Warnshuis, secretary of the International Missionary Council.

A policy of "watchful waiting" has been adopted by the various foreign mission boards here pending a decision on future activity in China. Some of the missionaries who have found refuge in Shanghai due to the hostilities have been transferred to other sections outside the war zone, Dr. Warnshuis said.

"We have no assurance," he said, "that the Southern armies will protect foreigners. It is a general anti-foreign movement and is not directed particularly against missionaries and other Christians. In many cases the local people appear to have been friendly."

Anticipating the present crisis, the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society sent a commission to China to investigate conditions last December. This body, headed by James H. Franklin, foreign secretary, is due home late in April. The future policy to be adopted by the Baptist

and demanding immediate retrocession of the foreign settlements, as well as avenging of the shelling of Nanking. Circulars containing the resolutions were widely circulated inside and outside the settlements.

British Cabinet Summoned to Consider Events in China; Situation Quiet at Ningpo

LONDON, March 28 (AP)—The British Cabinet was summoned in special session today to consider the Chinese situation.

Increasing agitation at Wuhu over the Nanking incident is reported in an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Hongkong. A large number of Northern troops have crossed to the south bank of the Yangtze River at Taipei-fu, and Cantonese troops have arrived at Wuhu, where they are distributed anti-foreign posters.

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organisation regarding its work in China will be shaped upon its recommendations at a meeting to be held in May, officials said.

Directors of other foreign mission boards are studying the situation before deciding upon a future course of action.

A group of 150 Chinese students here last night voted to protest to the United States Government against the shelling of Cantonese troops in China by American gunboats, and to cable Gen. Chiang Kai-shek of the Canton army urging him to protest to British and American authorities.

The students' message of protest was addressed to the Secretary of State, Frank B. Kellogg, and William E. Borah, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

The group also voted to urge the Canton Government to expel from China certain American newspaper correspondents, and resolved to cable their friends and relatives in China to boycott American business. Last night's meeting was sponsored by the national affairs committee of the Chinese students of Greater New York.

Nationalists Threaten Anti-British Measures

HONG KONG, March 28 (AP)—The Nationalist Government at Canton, it is learned here, is threatening measures to deal with "British violence," as a consequence of the last week's raid by a British punitive expedition on Chinese villages around Bias Bay, headquarters of a pirate gang.

The people of Canton are said to be stirring up popular sentiment over the punitive expedition, and spreading exaggerated stories alleging wholesale killings of villagers.

Passengers arriving here on the tourist steamer President Hayes told of their experience at Shanghai when the vessel was for a short time in the line of fire of the contending Chinese factions.

Leonard Parish, an American, said the liner was alongside the Dollar Line wharf at Pootung, Thursday afternoon, when bullets from the native city on the Shanghai side of the river began to whiz overhead. There was no excitement but Capt. J. J. Cadogan ordered the passengers to the other side of the liner to avoid casualties. A Chinese woman on the shore near-by was wounded.

Mr. Parish and the other passengers do not believe the liner was intentionally fired on. The President Hayes did not alter her schedule because of the incident.

Liberal Supports Government

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

LONDON, March 28—Sir John Simon, Liberal ex-Attorney-General, has come out with strong support for the Government's China policy. "I would despise myself," he says, "if at a time like this, when British lives and other innocent people are in danger, I merely registered approval of British precautions and reserved to myself the opportunity, if it showed party advantage, to condemn the Government for sending troops."

Situation Calm in Amoy

AMOI, China, March 28 (AP)—All Americans in the interior of Fukien Province have been ordered to concentrate here as a precaution against possible anti-foreign outbreaks. The American destroyer Bulmer arrived here yesterday. The local situation remains calm, but there is much agitation.

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U. S. MARINES AGAIN MUSTER

On Both Seaboard Members Are Called for Service in Chinese Waters

WASHINGTON, March 28 (AP)—The roll of drums along both the Atlantic and Pacific seaboard calling into existence the historic old 6th Regiment of the Marine Corps marks the third time in recent months that Uncle Sam's "leathernecks" have been mustered for other than dress parade.

Detachments, gathering today from widely scattered posts, will constitute a force of 1500 men. They will be rushed to China at once to join upward of 1500 of their comrades already there under the command of Brig.-Gen. Smedley Butler.

Just a few weeks ago a detachment of 800 marines and later another detachment of 1000 were hastened into the Caribbean area when the situation in Nicaragua appeared threatening, while early last fall 2500 "leathernecks" were called out gun in hand to guard the mails from bandits.

Thus the corps that had its inception back in the days when John Paul Jones was the proud commander of the Bon Homme Richard still is following the scent of burnt powder, and apparently is living up to the hopes of its commandant, Maj.-Gen. John A. Lejeune, who says: "The marine corps must be an organization of 'minute men' in order to carry out its mission of immediate service in support of the fleet. Necessary plans must be drawn up in advance and provision made for the carrying of these plans into effect."

But although much is heard of the marines few Americans, aside from those who came in direct contact with the corps during the World War, know much about the training a marine receives or the basis that prompts such training. General Lejeune believes that three things are paramount in the making of a first class corps:

"The elements briefly, are physical, mental and spiritual," he said. "The men also must be made to feel that the evildoer in their ranks receives punishment and that the efficient and duty lover receives reward and promotion."

GOOD DICTION MEDAL AWARDED

NEW YORK (AP)—Miss Edith Wynne Mathison is announced as the winner of the gold medal for good diction on the stage awarded by the American Academy of Arts and Letters. It will be presented formally April 21.

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says, the "importance of three good, wholesome, well-cooked meals each day" is stressed.

In normal times marines are stationed as follows: East coast, 3340 men and 876 officers; west coast, 2453 men and 675 officers; 2693 and 202; with the fleet, 2214 and 65; aviation, 931 and 51; recruiting, 325 and 30; casuals, 444, no officers.

DR. GIBBONS TALKS ON CHINA SITUATION

Barriers to Understanding With Orient Summarized

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 28 (AP)—The dream of world unity has "no hope of success unless the continent of Asia has some part in it," Dr. Herbert Adams Gibbons of Princeton University said at today's session of the World Unity Conference here.

He summarized the barriers to understanding between Orient and Occident under the four general heads of ignorance, indifference, intolerance, and insolence, all considered from the purely Occidental viewpoint.

Oriental are unbelievably ignorant of westerners, their interests, aspirations and standards, he said, and this he classed as the greatest barrier to understanding. More than that, said Dr. Gibbons, they have no desire to understand us—which is indifference; they see no need of hustling and bustling to get things they do not want—which is intolerance; and they recognize no superiority in Occidental civilization, which is insolence.

The battle of Mukden, when a yellow people, the Japanese, defeated a white people, the Russians, marked the turning point in Oriental history, making it inevitable that eventually the Easterners would some time feel free to refuse to bow to Western commercial imperialism, he said, and now the Chinese have attained to so different a spirit than in 1900 that Europe dare not handle the present Chinese situation as the Boxer rebellion was handled.

He agreed with the Nationalist (Southern) Government regarding the necessity for revising the present treaties, but differed as to methods and would himself use diplomacy instead of violence.

Marshal Chang could not say whether the Peking Government would break off relations with the Soviet Union until he had consulted with the foreign diplomatic body.

The war situation in Honan was developing, he added. The city of Kaifeng was again in the hands of the troops, and a junction between the Shantung and Chihli allies was almost effected along the Lunghai Railway.

The situation in Manchuria was well in hand. He had 140,000 troops not yet mobilized, and as long as

CHINESE EXCESSES DUE TO REDS, ASSERTS MANCHURIAN WAR LORD

Chang Tso-lin To Do His Utmost to Protect Foreigners in Territory Under His Control—Seeks Co-operation of the Powers

PEKING, China, March 28 (AP)—Anti-foreign violence at Shanghai similar to the recent outbreak at Nanking is foreseen by Marshal Chang Tso-lin, northern war lord. Bolshevists are urging the Chinese to excesses against the foreigners, he declared today in an interview with the foreign correspondents.

He had emphasized to the foreign diplomats the danger of mob movements and of yielding to violence, he said, and now that the Nanking incident had occurred he felt it would not be possible to halt the disorders until the Bolshevists were repaid for the time and trouble they had spent on propaganda.

As for himself, he would not compromise with the Bolshevists, he reiterated that he would do his utmost to protect the lives and property of foreigners in the territory under his control, taking personal responsibility for this respect.

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He predicted that the reported peace parley between the Northerners on the one hand and the Chiang Kai-shek (Cantonese commander) and Feng Yu-hsiang (leader of the old Kuomintang) on the other would not lead to anything, adding: "As long as the Russians remain in command in the South, we cannot negotiate."

Chang said he would call the attention of the foreign diplomats to the foreigners who had come to China for the purpose of agitation. He concluded with the declaration that he needed foreign co-operation and that the foreigners needed his help.

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He agreed with the Nationalist (Southern) Government regarding the necessity for revising the present treaties, but differed as to methods and would himself use diplomacy instead of violence.

Marshal Chang could not say whether the Peking Government would break off relations with the Soviet Union until he had consulted with the foreign diplomatic body.

The war situation in Honan was developing, he added. The city of Kaifeng was again in the hands of the troops, and a junction between the Shantung and Chihli allies was almost effected along the Lunghai Railway.

The situation in Manchuria was well in hand. He had 140,000 troops not yet mobilized, and as long as

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RADIO

R. G. S. THEORY SHOWS NOVEL R. F. CONTROL

Automatic Feedback Out- standing Characteris- tic of Receiver

This is the second of four articles on the R. G. S. receiver, written by its designer, David Grimes. The first appeared March 21.

The new R. G. S. Circuit employs only four tubes to get real six-tube efficiency at its best. A glance at the wiring diagram will refresh the memories of those fans who have forgotten the general idea of an Inverse Duplex type of circuit. The high-frequency energy collected by the antenna system flows through the primary winding of the antenna coil. This primary winding is tapped at the second, fourth, eighth, sixteenth, and thirty-second turns and each tap is connected to a switch point of an inductance switch.

This tapping of the primary coil of the antenna coupler with the provision of a switch to vary the number of turns in the primary or antenna circuit gives several worthwhile features. First, it provides a means of shortening or lengthening the electrical length of the antenna at will to meet the requirements of desired selectivity. In very congested districts, shortening the electrical length of the antenna will give maximum selectivity by providing an effect practically equivalent to loosening the coupling between the primary and secondary coils.

Cutting down the number of turns in the primary also serves another important purpose; that of limiting the amount of radio energy delivered to the detector stage by the antenna circuit. By limiting the amount of power furnished to the detector, distortion is eliminated by preventing detector overloading and the bass notes are preserved, resulting in better reproduction of the radio-cast music.

The signal energy is then transferred step by step through the first and second radio-frequency amplifying tubes. The radio-frequency currents are kept out of the audio-frequency circuits by means of the grid circuits and the .001 mfd. fixed condensers in the plate circuits of these tubes. These fixed condensers act as by-passes to the high-frequency currents which pass readily through the condensers than through the high resistances and chokes in the associated circuits of the tubes.

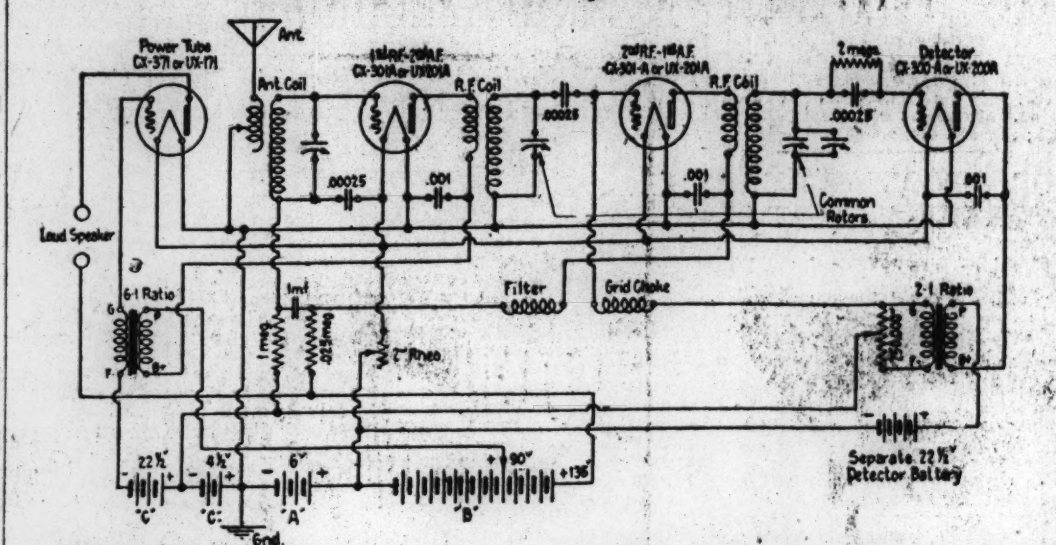
Audio Connection
You will notice a slight difference from the usual method in the way the secondary of the first audio transformer is connected into the grid circuit of the tube which serves as the second radio-frequency amplifier tube and the first audio-frequency amplifier tube. In the usual method the secondary winding of the audio transformer is connected in the filament lead of the grid circuit. In series with the secondary winding of the radio-frequency transformer. In this case the audio transformer secondary is practically shunted across the grid circuit of the tube, the transformer being connected with the grid of the tube through a radio-frequency choke, labeled "grid choke."

In this manner, the audio transformer circuits are isolated from the tuning condenser which is connected across the secondary of the radio-frequency transformer. This method of connection eliminates the body capacity howl which is present in reflex circuits when the grid terminal of the audio transformer is "hung" on the tuning condenser plates. The grid choke keeps radio-frequency currents in their proper paths through the radio-frequency transformer and out of the audio circuits.

The most interesting part of this circuit is the portion included between the plate of the second radio-frequency tube and the grid of the first radio-frequency tube. The resistance-coupled audio-frequency stage is sandwiched in between two transformer-coupled audio-frequency stages to prevent the resonance howl that usually takes place when transformer-coupled stages are cascaded (connected one after the other).

The resonance howl is the result of a feedback effect through the plate to grid capacity of the tube and is similar to the howling that takes place in a regenerative receiver when the plate and grid circuits are tuned to resonance. By using an impedance (transformer winding) in one circuit (grid or plate circuit) and a resistance in the other circuit, this

Theoretical Circuit of R. G. S. Set



The Theory Discussed in the Accompanying Article Can Be Traced Through by Using the Above Diagram. Of Particular Interest is the R. F. Feedback Circuit, Starting From the Plate of the Second Tube and Going by Way of the Filter Choke and Resistance Coupling Unit to the Grid of the First Tube.

tendency toward resonance is eliminated and howling is no longer possible. The resistance coupling, however, proved to be as effective at radio frequencies as it did at audio frequencies. While it functioned as it should at audio frequencies, it also permitted feedback from the plate circuit of the second radio-frequency tube into the grid circuit of the first radio-frequency tube.

This constituted a radio-frequency feedback which was either aiding or opposing, depending on the polarity of the primary connections of the second radio-frequency transformer which is connected between the first and second radio-frequency tubes. To overcome this radio-frequency feedback effect, a radio-frequency choke labeled "Filter" was introduced in the circuit as shown. This had no effect on the audio-frequency currents passing through the circuit in their proper order, but it prevented any radio-frequency feedback. In an effort to determine the minimum inductance required in the choke to accomplish its purpose, so as to reduce its cost, various sizes of chokes were tried in this position.

It was as a result of this experimenting that the real, outstanding basic feature which gives excellent amplification and selectivity over the whole wavelength range was discovered. It was found that with a certain value of choke, the transformer connections being for aiding feedback, practically no reinforcement was obtained at 200 meters but that the reinforcement increased as the receiver was tuned up toward the higher wavelength settings up to 550 meters, producing the amplification and selectivity characteristics shown graphically in Part I of this series.

The result was automatic reinforcement of the signal where it was most desired and in the proportion required, without any adjustments whatsoever either before or after the receiver was built. This reinforcement is especially useful on weak, long-distance signals.

To obtain this remarkable effect, the proper proportioning of the fixed bypass condenser in the plate circuit of the second radio-frequency tube and the value of the filter choke are important, to effect a proper balance for automatic reinforcement over the whole wavelength range.

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signal is passed into the detector stage to be rectified, in approved fashion. Tuning of the receiver is simplified by ganging together the tuning condensers of the second radio-frequency and detector stages. An additional compensating adjustment is obtained by means of the vernier or midget condenser connected across the detector stage tuning condenser.

The connections of the grid return in the detector stage provide for the use of the new UX200A or CX300A detector tubes. These tubes are particularly well suited for this purpose and should be used in preference to any others to get great sensitivity. To make up for the tendency of the bypass condensers to cut off the high audio-frequencies because of their connection in the circuits, across the secondary windings of the audio-transformers, audio-transformers having a rising characteristic curve were selected. With this arrangement the rising characteristic effects of the transformers make up for the tendency of the condensers to reduce the response of the audio circuits to the higher tone frequencies.

Volume control is obtained by means of the high-resistance potentiometer connected across the secondary winding of the first stage audio-transformer. To match the impedances of the tubes in whose circuits they are used, a low-ratio transformer was selected for use in the first audio stage, and a high-ratio transformer was selected for the third audio stage. This is a reversal of the usually accepted order, but laboratory tests prove that this is the proper method to use.

The use of a "C" battery bias on all tubes except the detector reduces "B" battery consumption and increases the service life of the tubes. It also eliminates the tendency toward reflex howling. A power tube of the UX171 or CX371 type is used in the last stage for distortionless reproduction and the elimination of the noises produced by overloading other types of tubes.

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reproduction and the elimination of the noises produced by overloading other types of tubes. To sum up, equal selectivity and amplification over the whole wavelength range is obtained by the use of tuned radio-frequency circuits and the newly discovered theory of automatic reinforcement of feedback. This idea also gives exceptional sensitivity for bringing in distant stations.

Wide tuning range is provided by the use of tuned radio-frequency amplification brought up to the limit of its possibilities. Tone quality is obtained by controlling the amount of radio-frequency energy delivered to the detector by means of the antenna switch and through the elimination of distortion by using the proper tubes and grid bias.

Volume without distortion is gained by using a power tube in the last audio stage. The modulator or high-resistance potentiometer connected in the audio stage gives excellent volume control. Sensitivity is the result of using a UX200A or CX300A as the detector tube. Adaptability to all antenna sizes and radiocast conditions and localities is provided by the tapped antenna coil, as will be explained in greater detail when operating instructions are given. Ease of operation is obtained by the use of only two actual tuning controls. The set is very easy to build if the specified parts and drilled panel and baseboard are used. A complete list of the parts used and constructional details for building the receiver will be given in the next installment of this series.

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Radio Programs

Evening Features
FOR TUESDAY, MARCH 29
ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME
CNSA, Monrovia, N. R. (225 Meters)
8:30 p. m.—Studio program; three-act comedy. 10:30—Dance program.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME
WCSH, Portland, Me. (500 Meters)
8 p. m.—From WEAF. 8:30—Evangeline hour. 9—Theater orchestra. 9:30—Service Boys. 10:30—Dance program.

WEEI, Boston, Mass. (500 Meters)
8 p. m.—From WEAF. 8:30—Vocal program. 9—From WEAF. 10:40—Hockey: Bruins-Canadians.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield, Mass. (235 Meters)
8:15 to 9 p. m.—From WJZ. 9—Vocal program. 10:15—Instrumental trio. 10:45—The Collegians.

WTAG, Worcester, Mass. (545 Meters)
8 to 10:30 p. m.—From WEAF.
WTIC, Hartford, Conn. (470 Meters)
8 p. m.—Concert program.

WMAK, Buffalo, N. Y. (500 Meters)
8 p. m.—Theater program. 8:30—Orchestra. 9:30—Old dance program. 10:30—Dance program.

WGB, Buffalo, N. Y. (510 Meters)
8 p. m.—From WEAF. 8:30—Male quartet. 9 to 11:30 p. m.—From WEAF.

WEAF, New York City (495 Meters)
8 p. m.—Viking Symphony Orchestra under direction Christian Thaulow. 8:30—Male quartet and instrumental trio. 9—Old classical favorites by orchestra and soloists. 10:30—The Cavalcade. 11:30—Dance program.

WJZ, New York City (454 Meters)
7:45 p. m.—Popular vocal program. 8:15 to 9 p. m.—Dance orchestra and soloists. 9—Grand opera program. 10—"Don Amalio." 10:30—Dance program.

WOR, Newark, N. J. (465 Meters)
8:15 p. m.—Concert program. 11—Dance program.

WGHP, Detroit, Mich. (570 Meters)
8 p. m.—Campus' half-hour. 9:30—Studio. 10—Minstrel. 10:30—Dance program.

WWJ, Detroit, Mich. (325 Meters)
8 to 11:30 p. m.—From WEAF.
WTAM, Cleveland, O. (500 Meters)
8 to 11 p. m.—From WEAF. 11—Theater review.

WLV, Cincinnati, O. (455 Meters)
8 p. m.—Orchestra and male quartet. 9—Concert orchestra. 10—Dance program.

KDKA, Pittsburgh, Pa. (500 Meters)
8:15 to 10:30 p. m.—From WJZ. 11:35—Concert from theater.

WCAE, Pittsburgh, Pa. (461 Meters)
8 p. m.—From WEAF. 8:30—Salon concert. 10:30—From WEAF. 11:30—Dance program.

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Theater program. 12:30—Dance program.
WIF, Philadelphia, Pa. (400 Meters)
8 p. m.—Dramatic review by Elliott Lester. 8:10—Book reviews. 8:20—Instrumental trio. 8:40—Vocal program. 9—Hawala quiet. 10:05—Movie talk. 10:30—Dance program.

WCAU, Philadelphia, Pa. (375 Meters)
8 p. m.—Cortney program. 8:30—Piano period. 9—Concert program. 9:30—Robert Fraser, singer. 10—Entertainers. 10:30—Dance program.

WFO, Atlantic City, N. J. (300 Meters)
8:05 p. m.—Concert program. 8:30—Piano program. 9—Concert program. 10:30—Studio program. 11—Dance program.

WBAI, Baltimore, Md. (345 Meters)
8 p. m.—Trio and soloist. 9—Jubilee Singers. 9:30—Violin-piano recital. 10—Musical Band. 11—Dance program.

WBC, Washington, D. C. (440 Meters)
8:30 to 11:30 p. m.—From WEAF.
WPHN, Clearwater, Fla. (355 Meters)
8:30 p. m.—Studio musicale.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME
WCCO, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn. (417 Meters)
7 to 9:30 p. m.—From WEAF. 9:30—Musical comedy. 10—Concert program.

WHO, Des Moines, Ia. (455 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—Concert. 8—Vocal program. 8:30—Prof. Paul Sloys, pianist. 11—Dance program.

WOW, Omaha, Neb. (550 Meters)
9 p. m.—Concert program.

WOK, Chicago, Ill. (517 Meters)
8 p. m.—Theater program. 9:30—Dance and studio program. 10—Concert program.

WBBM, Chicago, Ill. (520 Meters)
8:30 p. m.—Leater D. Mather, pianist. 9:15—"Piano Moods" by Norm Sherr. 11—Dance program.

WBBB, Chicago, Ill. (520 Meters)
8 p. m.—Ensemble and soloists. 8:30—Dance program, ensemble and soloists in popular program.

WCFL, Chicago, Ill. (492 Meters)
8 p. m.—Studio program. 9—Dance program. 10—Studio program.

KYW, Chicago, Ill. (530 Meters)
6:45 to 9:30 p. m.—From WJZ. 9:30—Classical concert. 10:30—Studio program.

WHB, Kansas City, Mo. (500 Meters)
7 p. m.—Organ. 7:30—Popular song period. 8—Dance program. 9—Fred West's Hawaiians; "Art" Spratt, soloist; popular songs.

WDAF, Kansas City, Mo. (500 Meters)
11:45 p. m.—Dance program.

KNOX, St. Louis, Mo. (500 Meters)
8 p. m.—String quartet. 9:30—Vocal program. 10:30 to 1 a. m.—Dance program.

WHA, Louisville, Ky. (400 Meters)
7:30 to 9 p. m.—From WEAF.

WBN, Nashville, Tenn. (520 Meters)
7:30 to 9 p. m.—From WEAF. 9—Vocal and instrumental program.

WBR, Atlanta, Ga. (425 Meters)
7:30 to 9 p. m.—From WEAF. 10:45—Concert.

WFAA, Dallas, Tex. (475 Meters)
8 p. m.—Vocal program. 11—Enrique Pasopio, violinist.

WPAF, Ft. Worth, Tex. (475 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—Quartet and soloist. 9:30—Musical program.

MOUNTAIN STANDARD TIME
CNSR, Regina, Sask. (315 Meters)
8 p. m.—Dance program. 9—Theater program.

PACIFIC STANDARD TIME
CNRV, Vancouver, B. C. (391 Meters)
9 p. m.—Feature theater program. 10—Dance program.

KOMO, Seattle, Wash. (500 Meters)
8:15 p. m.—Opening the Mail. 8:30—Concert orchestra and soloists. 10—Dance program.

KOW, Portland, Ore. (490 Meters)
7 p. m.—Children's program. 7:30—Utility service. 8—Music and lectures. 10 to 12—Dance program.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House
Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House Saturday were the following:

Mrs. Abbie Anderson, East Braintree, Mass.
Mrs. Anderson, East Braintree, Mass.
Mrs. C. L. Chase, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. P. W. S. Ross and daughters, Paris, France.

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WHERE SURVEY OF COTTON INDUSTRY BEGINS

Walker D. Hines Also Talks of Co-operation in World Affairs and in the Cotton Industry

Thinks United States Should Do Nothing to Hinder League of Nations' Efforts—Foresees Benefits for Public From Cotton Textile Institute's Study of Production and Distribution Processes

This is the fourth of a series of intimate conversations between the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor and America's leaders in industry, finance, and commerce. The subjects of later interviews will be announced from time to time.

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

TWO years ago I was a guest at a luncheon in the International Club at Geneva. The host was a Harvard professor who made a practice of giving up his summers to work with the Secretariat of the League of Nations. Among the guests were a senator of the then newly organized Irish Free State, one of the owners of the Journal de Genève, an American journalist with experience ranging from Panama to Russia, one or two attaches of the Secretariat, and Walker D. Hines, who had just completed his survey of navigation on the Danube for the League.

His mission was to report to the League on the problem of improving navigation and breaking down national obstacles to trade. In 1920 and 1921, as arbitrator under the peace treaties, he had allocated to the appropriate allied countries substantial parts of the ex-enemy boats on the Rhine, Elbe, Oder and Danube. I recall being interested at the time in the fact that a Kentucky lawyer should have been chosen for so seemingly exotic a job as this. The achievements of the United States in utilizing the possibilities of its rivers as highways of commerce did not seem to be so notable as to justify American assumption of authority over the Danube, which has borne the argosies of trade on its bosom for some 15 centuries.

Just why the representative of a nation which has permitted river navigation to disappear from its Mississippi and tributary streams flowing through a territory untraversed by tariff barriers or national antagonisms, should be called in to study the problems of a river which serves seven states as diverse as Germany, Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria, Rumania, Yugoslavia, and Czechoslovakia did not seem apparent. Nor do I know now how much the report of this League commissioner effected in the way of removing obstacles to the free navigation of the muddy stream which Strauss immortalized as the "Beautiful Blue Danube."

Experience in America Whether he accomplished much in this direction or not, Mr. Hines had, however, been instrumental in launching the one governmental essay in the way of river navigation the United States has ever undertaken. As Director of the Railway Administration of the United States during the war, he was called upon to execute congressional directions for the improvement of service on the New York Barge Canal, and on the Warrior and Mississippi Rivers. The former project had not proceeded beyond the stage of adding to the floating equipment of the canal when the close of the war put an end to it. The equipment provided by the Federal Government was thereupon sold and the barge canal lapsed into the semi-somnolence which has characterized it ever since it was built.

But the Mississippi-Warrior line was not abandoned, and has made good—financially and in service to the planters of the cotton-growing states it serves. According to its latest official report, it was actually making money, although this contention is violently attacked by opponents of government operation of such enterprises, who claim that the profits are on paper only. Whether that be the case or not, the line is rendering a useful service to shippers in the territory served by its barges. Because of his experience with these various waterways, and his still greater experience with the railroads of the United States, I asked Mr. Hines to explain to me why inland water transportation, so successful in Europe, languishes as it does in the United States.

"There are many reasons why water transportation is more common and more generally successful in Europe than with us," he answered. "The first, perhaps the controlling reason, is that Europe was used to water transportation, rivers and canals, for centuries before the railroad was invented. Their waterways are the established ways; the railroads are in a sense the interlopers. A curious illustration of this frame of mind is given by the repeated complaints in continental Europe that the government-owned railroads are fixing their rates so low as to interfere with the business of the waterways. With us the railroads, being established institutions, complain that government owned or aided waterways, as in the case of the Panama Canal, interfere with their business."

Age-Old Use in Europe "Because of this age-long use of waterways, we find factories in Europe built by the side of rivers and canals, or if not immediately contiguous, they are connected by small branch canals. With us factories seek track-side positions or, failing that, put in railroad spurs or sidings to give them easy access to the main tracks. I do not recall that factories sought available sites bordering on the New York Barge Canal, in preference to locations on the railroads. Although the canal furnishes direct water carriage to New York on the one hand and Buffalo on the other, its use by manufacturers along its route is not impressive."

"One advantage that the waterways of continental Europe have is that a cargo once loaded on a river or canal boat goes to its destination without change, however many frontiers must be crossed. Of course, it has to pay duty, but it is not, as in the case of railway freight, liable to be broken out and reloaded when a frontier is passed. The continental railroads, being mostly government owned, do not let their cars go unquestioningly into alien territory."

"In a sense a navigable river or canal is like a railroad trunk line. The Mississippi from St. Louis to New Orleans, or the New York Barge Canal from Buffalo to Troy are examples of this similarity. Now, as in the case of railway freight, liable to be broken out and reloaded when a frontier is passed, the continental railroads, being mostly government owned, do not let their cars go unquestioningly into alien territory."

Rivers Need Feeders "A river has no such feeders, or only occasional ones in the form of tributary streams. Take, for example, the Mississippi. From St. Louis to New Orleans it is navigable at almost all seasons. Freight originating at either point, and perhaps at Cairo, Memphis and Natchez can be economically carried between the two terminal points by water. But only if originating at those points. If the freight has to be brought to the river bank from any considerable distance, or carried thence, the railroads have to do the work."

"These railroads, as a rule, have lines paralleling the rivers, and, despite the endeavors of the Interstate Commerce Commission to promote interchange with the river, it is very difficult—even with a commission properly sympathetic with water transportation—to get through rail and river rates which will encourage the rehandling required to effect the necessary unloading and transfer in preference to handling all by rail. "That is one reason it is so difficult to build up a very large volume of traffic on the Mississippi. You see the operation of the same law in New England. A quarter of a century ago Long Island Sound was a great freight highway. Stoughton, New

London, New Bedford, Norwich, Fall River, Providence, were terminal points for thriving independent steamship lines. Where are they now? Several have been abandoned. The others passed into railroad ownership."

"I notice that every time a report of the Panama Canal's business is issued publishes a statement of the sufferings of the transcontinental roads from this diversion of freight to water carriers. Do you think it worth while for the railroads to keep on fighting a canal which is certainly not going to be abandoned?" "Well, perhaps they are not so much opposing the existing canal as striving to educate the public against further development of the canal idea. You know there is talk of a Nicaraguan canal now, and indeed a very considerable part of the United States Navy is in Nicaraguan waters on the plea of protecting the interests of the United States in the proposed canal route. I do not think the railroads are to be blamed much for feeling a certain apprehension as to the outcome of increased competition along this line."

Some very interesting statistics might be compiled showing the actual cost to the Nation of the Panama Canal. In such a computation there should be included the loss to the transcontinental railroads of the freight revenues which, without the canal, would have been theirs, and in addition the cost of hauling back empty cars to the point of origin of freight which might have been filled for canal competition. All these charges in the end are paid by business, either in the form of freight rates or taxes. I am not arguing against the Panama Canal; I am only pointing out that its exact cost to the Nation is not set forth in the financial reports."

"Unscrambling the Railroads" While the exigencies of the war and his later commission to advise as to the better utilization of the Danube gave Mr. Hines expert knowledge of water transportation, it was as successor to Mr. McAdoo as Director-General of Railroads at the close of the war that he came first into the public eye. It was a difficult moment for the railroads and for the man who had the task of gradually disentangling them from government ownership and restoring them to the status quo ante the war. In a phrase which the late J. Pierpont Morgan coined, he had the job of unscrambling the roads. It was duly accomplished, but the man who did the job did not emerge with any feeling of regret that the days of public ownership were over.

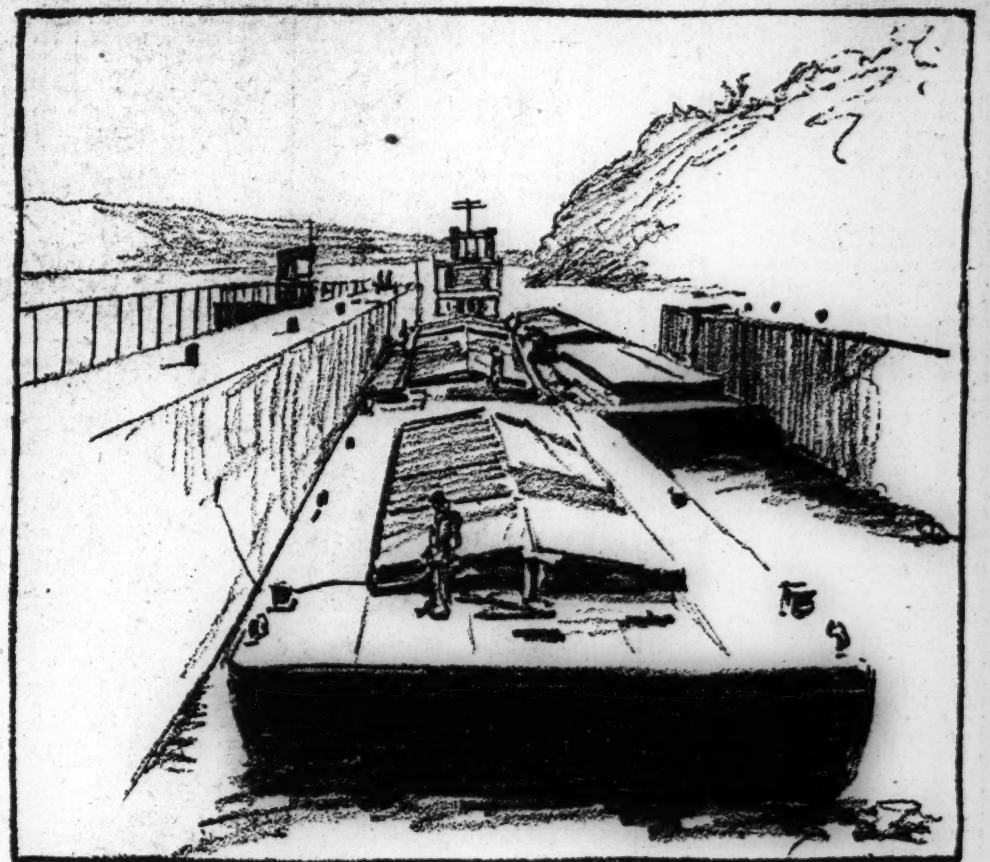
"Initiative, enterprise are vital to the development of a railroad," said Mr. Hines, "and these qualities are rarely found in public ownership. Stagnation is fatal, and stagnation too often characterizes public ownership. Our war-time experience, however, was no test of government ownership, for the Government, in its war operation of the railroads, had neither the advantages nor the disadvantages of permanent government ownership. I believe that peacetime political ownership would be profoundly disappointing, and that private operation will continue."

"I don't fancy that anyone will deny that much is to be done before railroad management is perfected. Politics and a lack of enterprise are the evils of public ownership. Unwise competition, a lack of co-operation, wasteful division of functions and scattering of energy too often characterize private ownership."

"In 1919, during federal control of the railroads, in nearly every public address I made, I urged consolidation of the railroads into a comparatively few large systems. I was greatly pleased that the Transportation Act of 1920 made important provisions to that end, not only for complete consolidations, but also for combinations through stock ownership and lease. "This change, as you are aware, is well under way, and it is interest-



WALKER D. HINES

WHERE HIGHWAYS ARE WATERWAYS
A canal scene in HollandWARRIOR BARGE LINE
MAKES BIRMINGHAM, ALA. A SEAPORT

exists among people who are perhaps not dominant numerically but are influential. The pro-League element is not unlike, in position and personnel, the class in American society which believed the United States should take her part in the World War long before the majority of Americans reached that point of view.

"I think our getting into the League in any formal and complete way will depend largely on the accident of leadership. I believe the people would come to support a courageous leader who believed in the League and took a stand for it and stuck to it. It was a most unfortunate thing that the League should ever have been made a party issue. Whether it can be extricated from that position is difficult to tell, although its supporters form a cross section of both parties, and its most prominent advocates are drawn quite as much from the Republican as the Democratic ranks."

Thinks Immediate Pressure Unwise

"I don't think it either wise or necessary to press nowadays for the entrance of the United States into the League. We have stayed out so long that the world has become reconciled to our absence, and the active members of the League are going on with its work without considering the United States. It has done and is doing world-wide service in the cause of peace. I can understand the position of those who feel that the United States is 'playing safe' by refusing to identify itself with a body which has such pretensions to its name. Europe, not content with keeping this country out of the League, strives to ridicule and belittle the notable good that organization is doing, and which seems to rejoice whenever international difficulties arise in Europe, the ground of the rejoicing being that maybe the trouble can be turned into an argument against the League. Let us at least give the nations which have undertaken a task with so commendable a purpose a chance to work it out in their own way."

"What is your view of prohibition?"

"Well that looks like a problem which we will have to work out in our own way while the rest of the world, by ridiculing our endeavors, gets even for our sneers at the League. I am sympathetic with its purpose, but doubt its efficacy, and I deplore its demoralizing effect upon officers of the law in many instances. It ought really to be regarded as a sociological problem rather than a political or religious issue. You say you have made some study of this phase and are convinced that prohibition has brought economic advantages to the nation."

"Do you think there is any likelihood of the United States ultimately going in?"

"It is hard to answer that. There is a very great sentiment in behalf of the League in this country. It is the sentiment of the majority."

"How do you feel about the relation of the United States to the League of Nations?"

"Well, I was, and for that matter still am, a believer in the League. I deplore the reaction against wartime idealism which caused this Nation to withdraw from the great organization for the maintenance of peace which her own representatives had initiated. I think we failed in our duty to humanity when we shirked that task. But I'm not convinced that the present state of studied and somewhat illusive aloofness will persist. We are constantly joining in new activities of the League. We join in the International Labor Bureau. We have representatives on the commissions for the protection of women and children, for the suppression of the trade in narcotics, for the reform of the calendar. Our delegates are taking a very active part in the preliminary conferences for the Disarmament Commission, and the President has asked Congress for an appropriation to defray the expenses of the United States delegates to the Economic Conference next May. We seem to be coming into complete association with the League even though we refuse formally to join it."

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Did you stop to consider whether the economic growth has been any greater in the states that were wet prior to national prohibition than in those which were dry before? If both show the same ratio of increase in production, in volume of business, in thrift, the cause must be a more general one than prohibition. Anyway I'd be glad to see a searching survey of the economic effects of prohibition if such a thing is possible."

Beginning a New Task

Mr. Hines today is at the beginning of a new task. Last December he accepted the presidency of the Cotton Textile Institute. The purposes of this organization should be of particular interest to New England and the South, for it is to promote the progress and development of the cotton industry by studying thoroughly the manufacture and marketing of products and informing the public and the trade of the results."

Here again Mr. Hines's belief in the advantages of co-operation in industry comes into play. "The laws affecting co-operative action by business interests," he says, "leave available many methods for useful and helpful collaboration, which will not only aid the cotton-mill industry itself, but will promote the interests of all classes of the public affected by the prosperity of that industry, and the Institute's work is to be along these wholesome lines."

"Well, can you give some more concrete illustrations of the methods to be adopted and the end sought?" "Not yet. We are barely organized. I took hold only a scant two months ago. Wait until we've actually done something."

From which it would appear that Walker D. Hines gives sturdy and orthodox adherence to the scriptural maxim, "Let not him that girdeth on his harness boast himself as he that putteth it off!"

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ing to note that there is an entire lack of that public hostility to railroad mergers which was once so intense. The merger of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern, for example, is being discussed today with perfect calmness. Twenty years ago it was defeated in the courts, because the law as it stood then proceeded on the theory that every shred of existing competition must be preserved, whether in the public interest or not. Several years later, under the same rigid law, the "Harriman merger" of the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific was broken up in a case which I think won for our present Secretary of State a sobriquet which probably today he would as soon forget—"The Trust Buster!"

"Now the law has been changed so that common control through stock ownership and lease may take place where the Interstate Commerce Commission finds it in the public interest. A curious case illustrates and emphasizes this change in the law. A few years ago the Supreme Court, enforcing the old and rigid Anti-Trust Act, held that the Southern Pacific must give up the Central Pacific because there was some competition between them. But between the time the case arose and the time it was finally decided the law had been liberalized, and although the Supreme Court had directed a dissolution under the old law, the commission, acting under the new law, permitted a continuance of the combination because it was in the public interest. "In all branches of industry today the advantages of co-operative or at least co-ordinated effort are becoming apparent. Your own newspaper, business has not only its co-operative

Associated Press, for the collection of news, but is tending rapidly toward the development of 'chains' of newspapers under a common ownership. How much more should railroads, which are admittedly natural monopolies, adopt the practice of co-operative effort for common advantage, or for that matter seek to effect combinations which promote the public interest."

Rigid Control Implied "This of course implies rigid governmental supervision and control for the protection of the public. But we have that today in the Interstate Commerce Commission, which is so functioning as to have won the confidence alike of the railroads and the public. I think it is because of this confidence in the efficiency of the commission that the public opposition to railroad mergers has so largely died out."

"How do you feel about the relation of the United States to the League of Nations?"

"Well, I was, and for that matter still am, a believer in the League. I deplore the reaction against wartime idealism which caused this Nation to withdraw from the great organization for the maintenance of peace which her own representatives had initiated. I think we failed in our duty to humanity when we shirked that task. But I'm not convinced that the present state of studied and somewhat illusive aloofness will persist. We are constantly joining in new activities of the League. We join in the International Labor Bureau. We have representatives on the commissions for the protection of women and children, for the suppression of the trade in narcotics, for the reform of the calendar. Our delegates are taking a very active part in the preliminary conferences for the Disarmament Commission, and the President has asked Congress for an appropriation to defray the expenses of the United States delegates to the Economic Conference next May. We seem to be coming into complete association with the League even though we refuse formally to join it."

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THE HOME FORUM

Wise and Witty Thomas Fuller

MANY were the wit-combats between Ben Jonson and Shakespeare, which two I behold like a Spanish great galleon and an English man-of-war; Ben Jonson like the former, was built far higher in learning, solid, but slow in his performance; Shakespeare, with the English man-of-war, lesser in bulk but lighter in sailing, could turn with all tides, tack about and take advantage of all winds, by the quickness of his wit and invention. So ran the original passage from Fuller's little essay on Shakespeare, which Lamb adapted to describe the lively conversations of two Christ's Hospital scholars. The vividness of the passage has betrayed at any rate one of Fuller's biographers into the assertion that Fuller is here recording first-hand impressions received at the Mermaid Tavern. But Shakespeare left London in 1610, when Fuller was but an infant, and though he often revisited it, there is no record that he ever again supped at the Mermaid. So that it is more than likely that the passage is purely imaginative.

Lamb, Southey and Coleridge shared a profound admiration and affection for Fuller. Their efforts introduced to a forgetful world this man of rare originality. In his own lifetime various factors combined to keep him before the eyes of the nation. His unflagging industry, his wide learning, his marvelous memory earned him the title of a "perfect walking library." (Was the phrase coined for him?) His ready wit sparkled not only in his talk, and in his writings, but even in the pulpit. He was an apostle of moderation in an age of bitterness and of extremes, errors impossible to one with his humor.

"Wit," wrote Coleridge, "was the stuff and substance of Fuller's intellect," and then he suggested that this very fact diverted attention from his practical wisdom. His wisdom can be read in his deeds as well as in his writings. He lived as he preached, as he said, "The Faithful Minister." Every crisis in Fuller's career might be recorded in the words of some wise and witty saying of his own.

"Why should Peter fall out with Thomas when both are disciples of the same Master?" he asked, when Dr. Peter Heylin, another Royalist divine, launched an attack upon his Church History of Britain. To this attack he replied point by point in his "Appeal of injured Innocence." This surprisingly readable book is a monument of forbearance, and of the power of a sense of humor to dissipate the strained atmosphere of controversy. For the most part Fuller parries Heylin's thrusts with a light-hearted dexterity, but while never losing his good nature, he does not withhold serious rebuke when Heylin stoops to "a vulgar thing," Fuller says, unworthy of a divine.

To charges of intemperance in support of the King's cause, Fuller is not content to reply in words, but promptly joins the King's army as chaplain. For this he was later banished and suffered the loss of his books and papers. This latter incident suggested his essay, "Much

Good May It Do You," the title of which expresses his genuine good wish for his enemy.

This is how he faced the fatal moment when he was to go before the Triers, all his worldly affairs hanging in the balance. He sought advice from John Howe, the Puritan, thus:

"Sir, you may observe I am a pretty corpulent man, and I am to go through a passage which is very strait; but you would be so kind as to give me a shove and help me through."

Before the Triers his whole defense was, "I appeal to the Searcher of all hearts that I make a conscience of my very thoughts," with which answer we are told, "they were satisfied, as well they might."

He rounded off the interview by asking if they would not like to have some evidence of the marvelous memory with which he was accredited. They eagerly accepted the offer, expecting the performance of some amazing feat forthwith. Upon which he promised that "if they would restore a certain poor sequestered minister, never to forget that kindness as long as he lived."

Fuller frequently emphasizes the importance of right thinking. During the stormy times of Charles I and later, he produced a little series of books now known for short as Fuller's Thoughts. First came "Good Thoughts for Bad Times," then "Good Thoughts for Worse Times," and then with the inevitable quip, "Mixed Contemplations for Better Times."

Here are a few extracts from them: Speaking of prophets, just as he had heard twenty years before and could not forget—"Grant, Lord, for the time to come (because such bad guests are easier kept out) that I may be careful not to admit what I find so difficult to expel."

"Give me to see a sturdy porter before my soul who may not equally open to every comer."

"Lord, how come wicked thoughts to perplex me in my prayers . . . ? Now I perceive the cause thereof; at other times I have willingly entertained them. . . . Give me hereafter always to bolt out such ill guests."

Parables are very prominent in Fuller's writings: all was grist for them that came to the mill of his fertile thought, and he knew their value. Of sermons he says: "Thought reasons are the pillars of the fabric, similitudes are the windows which give the best lights."

Memory being a specialty of Fuller's, it is not unusual that his essay on memory is one of the first to which a curious reader refers. Oddly enough, it is omitted in some of the abridged editions of the work in which it originally appeared, namely the Holy and Profane States. It contains this wisdom: "Thankfulness to God for that continues the memory; and again, 'Spill not thy memory with thine own jealousy, nor make it bad by suspecting it. How canst thou find that true which thou wilt not trust?' This rule is, again, 'Thoughts called 'Trusting maketh one Trusty.' Here he is concerned with the nation's attitude to the returning King, Charles II. He hopes that they will not 'impose any other burden upon him than the obligation the laws of the land (which are his own stockings)'. He had glimpsed a method for the controlling of kings. In this he was only anticipating Mr. Thomas Mott Osborne who dilates thereon so successfully upon the method to the controlling of prisoners."

Fuller hoped by his moderation to unite the contending parties of his day: it has been said that the only success in battling them against himself; but he was rewarded the great storm and lived to receive the whole nation's praise for his Church History. Today his readers' hearts cannot fail to go out to the genial man who signed for a law providing that for certain printed every sermon should be, on the subject of Love.

And if one cannot accept the extremely high estimate which Coleridge formed of his powers, one can heartily share in the affection which he thus expressed: "God, bless thee, dear old man, may'st thou live with these, which is tantamount to 'May I go to heaven!'" I. B. J. S.

My Lamp

But when the shadows of the night begin, And sifted sunlight falls no more on me, May I have learned to light my way within: So that the passing world may look and see Still the same radiance, though with paler hues, Of the sweet lives that help men to live true.

—ANNE FARWELL BROWN.

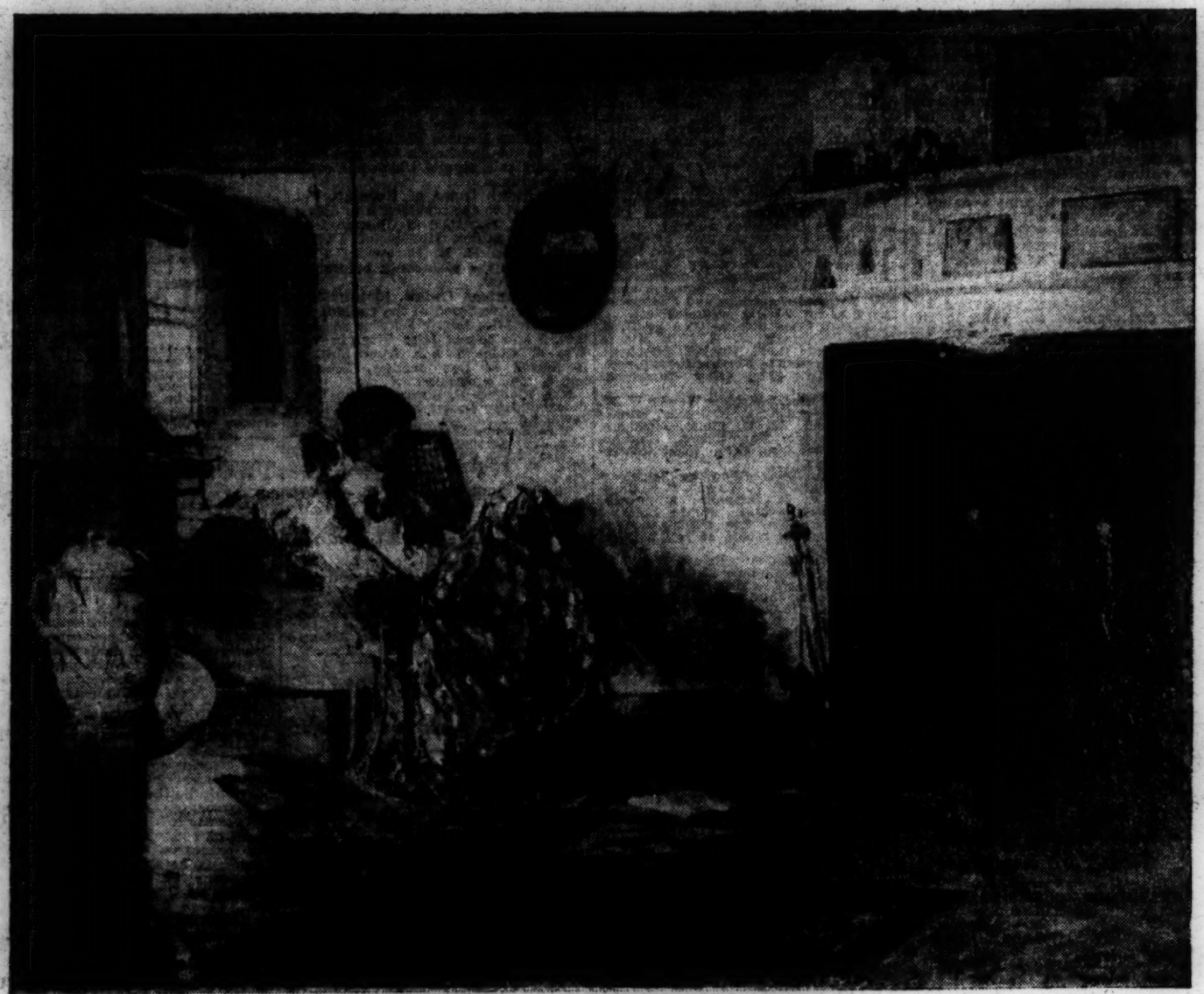
Violinist's Diamond

When we sit at a concert listening to a great violinist, we are often diverted by the flash of a large diamond on one of the fingers of his bow hand. If we like the music and the artist we dismiss the impression with the thought that it is merely a bit of personal vanity on the part of the player. But when we see the practice of displaying handsome rings to the audience was in vogue at musical contests twenty-four hundred years ago, and learn that the eminent Greek lyre-players of the time of Timotheus were Jews on the right hand—the hand which held the plectrum and sounded the strings—we find that we are confronting a long tradition of professional practice. Perhaps this persistent habit may be traceable to the Greek desire to discover and reveal beauty everywhere, and to harmonize glints of color with musical tones, if such a combination is possible. Granting that this was the aim of the Greek artist, we must then be dealing not merely with the momentary whim of a vain musician, but with traits of Greek character which are also human showing themselves in similar guises wherever similar situations occur, and persisting, therefore, through long years in the practices of a guild.—CHARLES BURTON GULICK, in "Modern Traits in Old Greek Life."

The Louisville Packet

Down the cobbled hill runs the road to the muddy Ohio River. On its yellow bosom lies the wooden paddle-wheel packet, glistening white and decked in successive frosty white tiers like a wedding cake. Its brasswork glistens, raw red gold in the sinking sun. She aways in the rhythm of the river, shackled though she is by her heavy rope cables to the Cincinnati wharves. Trucks loaded with last-minute freight clatter over the gangways; Negro deckhands relax in their ragged picturesqueness on the coils of rope around the capstan; waves slap faintly against the hull. The deep-toned bell clangs out the warning of departure.

stacks on the steamer gleam with red and green stack lights, and pour forth softly billowing black smoke. The deck, cinder strewn, crunches underfoot, and lights up in a square patch of orange light as a stateroom door opens, and we pass on our way to an iron bench in the bow. Now the moonlight coats the rambling hills of Ohio and the blue-grassed ones of old "Kaintuck" as with silver ice, and lights with lustrous triangles the muddy backwash from the rear paddles. The painted woodwork of the boat shines in a silver radiance, etched by heavy shadows. Two hoarse bellows from our whistle suddenly break the quiet in answer to faint hoots from a tiny



A Rainy Day. From a Painting by Frank W. Benson

Courtesy of the Art Institute of Chicago

"Who Plants a Tree"

Billy took the last spadeful of earth out of the deep hole, laid it carefully, black and mellow and crumbling, on the heap beside the excavation, and gazed into the hole that he had dug. The small of earth came up to him, strong and sweet; a pungent scent of growth and vigorous strength that moved him strangely. He leaned his weight on the spade, and inhaled deeply while his gaze wandered along the side of the school playground, where other children dug holes and planted other trees, under the supervision of the teacher. His gaze came back to the hole in front of him, and he breathed a great sigh of happy contentment.

The maples that lined the road in front of the schoolhouse rustled faintly, the first, soft murmur of immature leaves, as the fingers of the breeze stirred through the branches; a rustle made up of the combined claps of shadow, with little chirps and small voices that spoke to the boy of sun and soft rain, and intimacies of birds and weather. The shadows of the maples lay lightly marked on the soft green of the roadside, thin, vague patterns of light and shade, slender plaques of shadow, with little chirps and interstices of sunlight that made the shade and sunshine one in pattern and form; a single unit of conglomerate shades of common beauty.

A crow swooped down from the woods beyond, and shot up effortlessly in a great arc of flight that ended in a lofty elm across the road, where he awayed with half-closed wings, and shouted lustily: "Haw! Haw! Haw!" And to the boy it seemed as though there was a personal message in his cry. "Treet! Treet! Treet!" he was shouting, "Haw! Haw! Haw!" And Billy's gaze traveled from the crow, toward the countryside. Beauty of trees everywhere; tall, slender, graceful trees; short, thick, comfortable trees, with stout, sturdy branches already misty with the first of their load of the treasures; spruces with arms held strongly for birds' nests, and towering up to pinnacles where thrushes would sing in twilight; trees that stood in protecting ranks before houses, and trees that stood aloof, and spoke with the voice of the wind.

Billy knelt and untied the protesting burial from around the roots of the tree that he had brought. As the burial came away, there arose a perfume of leafmold, a cool breath from moss and dew-drenched earth. He pressed his fingers into the black mold, and it seemed to him that he could feel the certain promise of its growth.

The crow left his pinnacle of elm, and flew over Billy's head with a great clamor of shouting. And he bent over, understanding what he was doing, and there was an approving heartiness in his cry. As the crow passed, Billy was packing the earth around the roots of his tree, and with his hands he could feel the mingling of roots and earth into the certainty of growth.

The teacher came down to him, and looked upon his work with approbation. "What a fine, sturdy tree!" she

The Dreamer

AN AUTUMN rain outside and the subdued light falling softly through a window, a good chair and cushion and a good book, what finer formula for contentment? But the little lady in the picture is not reading. She is dreaming with her book open on her knee and her wide black eyes fixed on the andirons. The artist chose to paint a low fire lest its light compete too strongly with that mellow, rainy light from the out-of-doors.

Whether or not we knew Mr. Benson, the artist, for a New England man, we might recognize this interior as from somewhere around Boston. The charm and severity of the rooms, their low ceilings, the simple lines about the doorways and casements all point to a colonial. In the farther room a rush-bottomed chair stands beneath a window and a desk is conveniently open beside it. In the mantel in the larger room a pewter candlestick and pictures in narrow black frames share honors with a glass vase of autumn leaves. The most authentic note of all is struck in the round table of cherry wood and the lovely pottery jar.

Of course the most interesting thing in the picture is the graceful little girl with her full skirts of checked gingham and her hair bared, perched high up in the basket chair with her book and her day-dreams.

exclaimed, "I'm sure that one will grow!" Billy looked up with a little inward glow of assurance not dependent upon her approbation, a surety that went up from the earth in his hands to meet the tiny whisper of young leaves above his head.

The crow flew away over toward the willow-fringed pond, where he met a trio of friends, whom he greeted with clamorous salutation. All four of them flew back over the school yard, and shouted as they went. Billy watched their passing as old friends, and with a vision that was clear and sure, he saw them swooping down and swooping in the top of his tree, swaying in vigorous arcs, and shouting in robust glee. "Haw! Haw! Haw! Treet! Treet! Treet!"

The boy rose to his feet, brushing the earth from his knees. He looked up at the teacher, and asserted, "Grown! You bet it'll grow. Why, it's growing now."

Hurdy-Gurdy

Written for The Christian Science Monitor About the dusty squares The hurdy-gurdies go; The March wind takes and bears Their music to and fro In tattered shreds of lilt. Now waxing and now wailing On every gusty blow.

Upon their windy wall, As buried seeds may clasp To beggars' rags, I hail A rumor of the spring; And though the March dust follows, I know in Dorset hollows Daffodils wake and swing.

ADRIAN DE FRISTON.

La vraie Propriété

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page

LA LOI humaine reconnaît deux espèces de propriétés, l'une dite immobilière et l'autre personnelle. La première représente ce qu'on appelle immeubles et marchandises de divers genres, la dernière à trait à ce qui appartient à la personne; et l'une ou l'autre, ou bien les deux, peuvent constituer le summum de ce qu'on possède sur terre. Selon le jugement d'un professeur de morale, Henry van Dyke, "la seule vraie propriété est la chose qui est réellement personnelle, que nous faisons entrer dans notre vie et que nous faisons nôtre pour toujours, en la comprenant et en l'aimant, en éprouvant pour elle de la sympathie et de l'amour." Cependant, qu'il en est peu, apparemment, dans ce siècle de l'industrie, des grandes œuvres et des fortunes énormes, qui s'arrêtent assez longtemps pour examiner la vérité de cette donnée!

Poussés par une ambition insatiable, par la force des circonstances, ou par une fausse estimation des réalités de la vie, bien des individus peinent sans cesse pour acquiescer ce qu'ils croient être une vraie propriété, et oublient les richesses trésors de l'esprit et du cœur, et la joie que donne l'évaluation juste de ce qu'est bon et de ce qui est beau. Tout grand prophète et enseignant a prévenu l'humanité contre la poursuite illusoire des possessions purement terrestres. Car nous pourrions permettre que le désir d'acquiescer des propriétés matérielles absorbe tout notre temps et toute notre attention, jusqu'à nous faire négliger les choses durables de l'Esprit.

Dans trois des Evangiles, il est relaté qu'un jeune homme alla un jour vers Jésus et lui demanda: "Qu'il devait faire pour hériter la vie éternelle; et lorsque notre Maître le pria d'observer les commandements, le jeune homme affirma qu'il les avait gardés depuis son enfance. Il est écrit que Jésus, "ayant regardé, l'aima," et lui dit: "Il te manque une chose. Va, vende tout ce que tu as, donne-le aux pauvres, et tu auras un trésor dans le ciel; puis, viens et suis-moi." Le jeune homme en fut très affligé et s'en alla tout triste, car il avait "des grands biens."

Peut-être ceux d'entre nous qui ont lu l'histoire de ce jeune homme riche ont-ils ressenti une sympathie très humaine pour lui, dans cette épreuve qui était probablement le moment suprême de son expérience terrestre. Jésus venait-il dire que la justice était nécessairement accompagnée du manque d'astile et de la misère noire? Il est certain qu'il faisait simplement la distinction entre la propriété dite immobilière et personnelle d'un monde matériel et le "trésor dans le ciel": l'une, étant absolument inutile lorsqu'il s'agit de gagner la vie éternelle, et souvent un empêchement absolu, comme dans ce cas; l'autre, la seule chose essentielle, étant digne des efforts que nous faisons pour l'avoir,

Real Property

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HUMAN law recognizes two kinds of property which are called real and personal, the former representing so-called real estate and commodities of various kinds, the latter pertaining to that which belongs to the person; and either one or both may make up the sum total of one's earthly possessions.

In the estimation of an ethical teacher, Henry van Dyke, "the only real property is that which is truly personal, that which we take into our life and make our own forever, by understanding and admiration, and sympathy and love." Yet how few people, seemingly, in this age of industrialism, great achievement, and enormous fortunes, pause long enough to consider the truth of this statement!

Driven on by insatiable ambition, by force of circumstances, or by a false estimate of life's realities, many individuals toil unceasingly to acquire that which they believe to be real property, and forget about the rich treasures of the mind and heart, and the joy of a right appreciation of the good and the beautiful. Every great prophet and teacher has warned mankind against the illusive pursuit of merely worldly possessions. For the desire to acquire material property may be allowed to absorb all of one's time and attention, to the neglect of the enduring things of Spirit.

In three of the Gospels it is related that a young man once went to Jesus and asked what he should do that he might inherit eternal life; and when bidden to keep the commandments the young man asserted that he had kept them from his youth. It is written that Jesus, "beholding him loved him," and said to him, "One thing thou lackest: go thy way, sell whatsoever thou hast, and give to the poor, and thou shalt have treasure in heaven; and come, take up the cross, and follow me." Whereat the young man was very sad, and went away grieved, for he had "great possessions."

Perhaps those of us who have read the story of this rich young man have felt a very human sympathy for him in the test which probably formed the most crucial moment of his earthly experience. Did Jesus wish to imply that homelessness and abject poverty were the necessary accompaniments of righteousness? Surely he was simply distinguishing between the so-called real and personal property of a material world and the "treasure in heaven": the one, entirely nonessential to the gaining of eternal life, and often, as in this case, a positive hindrance; the other, the only essential thing worth striving after, because it is beyond those spiritual riches which are evanescent.

One cannot inherit eternal life through any sense of material existence, as one inherits an earthly estate. Immortal bliss comes only as spiritual understanding changes the

standard of values, and makes cross-bearing or self-denial of more importance than the wearing of any earthly crown, or the possession of any material property. Why? Because as the delusion of an existence apart from God disappears, the imperishable treasures of Truth and Love become the only real property that satisfies.

As one in the light of Christian Science now sees Christ Jesus' estimate of real property values, he wonders what earthly possessions could compare with the rich experiences of those disciples who walked with the Master through the fields, by the seashore, and into the towns of Galilee, while he taught them how to "inherit eternal life," by demonstrating it in healing the sick and the sinning, and in eradicating from human thought finite beliefs about Life and substance. No one today knows anything about the "great possessions" of this rich young man whom Jesus loved and desired to have as one of his disciples; but the Gospel of John, the beloved disciple, the testimony of the other disciples who took up the cross and followed Jesus in the way of his appointing, and the epistles of Paul, set forth the real properties that have endured, and that have enriched the lives of millions of seekers after Truth.

What earthly estate or wealth of a great magnate of our present age could procure the precious treasure the Revelator describes as belonging to the city which "lieth foursquare," the city which Mrs. Eddy, on page 575 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," says "represents the light and glory of divine Science," and which she further states is "wholly spiritual"! In this city of God all property has a spiritual value only, and is available to meet the individual need in proportion as this fact is perceived and established. The gaining of "treasure in heaven" depends not upon whether one has little or much so-called real and personal property, as recognized by human laws, but upon the amount of consecrated effort put forth to overcome error and to acquire a demonstrable knowledge of the things of Spirit. This point is strongly emphasized by Mrs. Eddy on page 3 of "Pulpit and Press," where she writes: "Know, then, that you possess sovereign power to think and act rightly, and that nothing can dispossess you of this heritage and trespass on Love." These personal possessions of right thinking and right acting are the real properties for which one should strive; for they bring success and happiness here, and gain entrance into the jeweled city "not made with hands, eternal in the heavens."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into French)

SCIENCE

AND

HEALTH

With Key to

the Scriptures

By

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Published by
MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Bible Magazine

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Subscription rates, payable in advance, postage paid to all countries: Single copies, 5 cents; 12 copies, 50 cents; 24 copies, \$1.00; 36 copies, \$1.50; 48 copies, \$2.00; 60 copies, \$2.50; 72 copies, \$3.00; 84 copies, \$3.50; 96 copies, \$4.00; 108 copies, \$4.50; 120 copies, \$5.00; 132 copies, \$5.50; 144 copies, \$6.00; 156 copies, \$6.50; 168 copies, \$7.00; 180 copies, \$7.50; 192 copies, \$8.00; 204 copies, \$8.50; 216 copies, \$9.00; 228 copies, \$9.50; 240 copies, \$10.00; 252 copies, \$10.50; 264 copies, \$11.00; 276 copies, \$11.50; 288 copies, \$12.00; 300 copies, \$12.50; 312 copies, \$13.00; 324 copies, \$13.50; 336 copies, \$14.00; 348 copies, \$14.50; 360 copies, \$15.00; 372 copies, \$15.50; 384 copies, \$16.00; 396 copies, \$16.50; 408 copies, \$17.00; 420 copies, \$17.50; 432 copies, \$18.00; 444 copies, \$18.50; 456 copies, \$19.00; 468 copies, \$19.50; 480 copies, \$20.00; 492 copies, \$20.50; 504 copies, \$21.00; 516 copies, \$21.50; 528 copies, \$22.00; 540 copies, \$22.50; 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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Milly-Molly-Mandy Goes to a Fete

By JOYCE BRISLEY

ONE upon a time, while Milly-Molly-Mandy was shopping in the village for Mother, she saw a poster on a board outside Mr. Blunt's corn shop. So she stopped to read it and found that there was to be a fete held in the playing-field, with sports and competitions for children, and other things for grown-ups. And while she was reading, Billy Blunt looked out of the shop door.

Milly-Molly-Mandy said: "Hello Billy!"

And Billy Blunt grinned and said: "Hello, Milly-Molly-Mandy!" and he came and looked at the poster too.

"When's the fete to be?" said Milly-Molly-Mandy, and Billy pointed with his toe to the date. And then he pointed to the words, "Hundred-yard races, three-legged races, etc.," and said: "I'm going in for them."

"Are you?" said Milly-Molly-Mandy, and began to be interested. She thought a fete would be quite fun, and decided to ask Mother when she got home if she might go to it too.

A day or two later, as Milly-Molly-Mandy was swinging on the meadow-gate after school, she saw someone running along in the middle of the road in a very steady, business-like fashion. And who should it be but Billy Blunt.

"Hello, Billy! Where're you going?" said Milly-Molly-Mandy.

Billy Blunt slowed up and wiped his forehead, panting. "I'm getting into training," said Billy Blunt, "for the races."

Getting Into Training

Milly-Molly-Mandy thought that was a very good idea.

"I'm going to do some running every day," said Billy Blunt—"till the fete."

Milly-Molly-Mandy was sure Billy Blunt would win the races. And then Billy Blunt asked if Milly-Molly-Mandy could count minutes, because it would be nice to have someone to time his running sometimes. Milly-Molly-Mandy couldn't, because she had never learned to. But after that she practiced counting minutes with the kitchen clock, till she got to know just about how fast to count 60 so that it was almost exactly a minute.

And the next day Billy Blunt stood right at one end of the meadow, by the nice white cottage with the thatched roof where Milly-Molly-Mandy lived, and Milly-Molly-Mandy stood at the other end. And when Billy Blunt shouted "Go!" and began running, Milly-Molly-Mandy shut her eyes tight so that she wouldn't think of anything else and began counting steadily. And Billy Blunt reached her side in just over a minute and a half. They did it several times, but

Billy Blunt couldn't manage to do it in less time.

After that they tied their ankles together (Billy Blunt's left and Milly-Molly-Mandy's right) with Billy Blunt's scarf, and practiced running with three legs across the field. It was such fun, and Milly-Molly-Mandy shouted with laughter sometimes because they just couldn't help falling over. But Billy Blunt was rather solemn and very keen to do it properly—though even he couldn't keep from letting out a laugh, now and then, when they got very entangled.

By the time of the fete, Billy Blunt was able to get across the meadow in a little over a minute, and their three-legged running was really quite good, so they were full of hopes for winning some prizes in the sports.

The day of the fete was nice and fine, even if not very warm. But, as Billy Blunt said, it was just as well to have it a bit cool for the sports. As it was bank-holiday, nearly everybody in the village turned up, paying their shillings at the gate, and admiring the flags, and saying "Hullo!" or "How-do-you-do?" to each other.

Milly-Molly-Mandy went with her Father and Mother and Grandpa and Grandma and Uncle and Aunt. And little-friend-Susan was there, with her mother, who was also looking after Miss Muggins' niece Jilly (as Miss Muggins didn't care much for fetes). And Mr. James, the postman, was there with his wife; and the blacksmith in his Sunday suit.

There were coconut-shies (Uncle won a coconut). And throwing little hoops (three throws a penny) over things spread out on a table (Mother got a pocket-comb, but she tried to get an alarm clock). And lots of other fun.

And then the Children's Sports began. Milly-Molly-Mandy paid a penny for a try at walking along a very narrow board to reach a red balloon at the other end, but she toppled off before she got it, and everybody laughed. (Miss Muggins' Jilly got a balloon.)

The Three-Legged Race

Then they entered for the three-legged race—little-friend-Susan and Miss Muggins' Jilly together, and Milly-Molly-Mandy and Billy Blunt (because they had practiced), and a whole row of other boys and girls.

The boys tied their ankles, and shouted "Go!" and off they all started, and everybody laughed, and couples kept stumbling and tumbling around, but Milly-Molly-Mandy and Billy Blunt careered steadily along till they reached the winning-post! Then everybody laughed and clapped.

And then Billy Blunt pulled off the string round their ankles in a great hurry and disappeared, and Milly-Molly-Mandy had to take his box of chocolates for him, as well as her own.

Then there was the hundred-yard race for boys. There was one rather shabbily dressed stranger boy who had stood looking on at all the games, so Father asked him if he didn't want to join in, and he said he hadn't any money. So Father paid for him to join in the race, and he looked so pleased!

A man shouted "Go!" and off went all the boys in a mass—and how they did run! (Milly-Molly-Mandy was so excited she had to keep jumping up and down.) But Billy Blunt presently got a little bit ahead of the others. (Milly-Molly-Mandy held herself tight.) And then he got a little bit further—and so did the shabby boy—only not so far as Billy Blunt. And then Billy Blunt saw him out of the corner of his eye as he ran, and then the race was over and the stranger boy had won. And he got a striped tin of toffee.

And Billy Blunt grinned at the stranger boy who looked so happy hugging his tin of toffee, and asked him his name, and where he lived, and would he come and practice racing with him in the meadow next Saturday.

The next day, as Milly-Molly-Mandy and Billy Blunt and one or two others were coming home from school, they saw a big man with a suitcase waiting at the cross-roads for the bus, which went every hour into the town. And just as the bus came in sight, the man's hat blew off away down the road, ever such a distance. The man looked for a moment as if he didn't know what to do; and then he caught sight of them, and shouted:

"Hi!—can any of you youngsters run?"

Milly-Molly-Mandy said: "Billy Blunt can!" And instantly off went Billy Blunt down the road in his best racing style. And just as the bus pulled up at the stopping place, he picked up the hat and came tearing back with it.

"I should just say you can run!" said the man. "You've saved me an hour's wait for the next bus, and a whole lot of business besides."

"What a good thing you were in training!" said Milly-Molly-Mandy to Billy Blunt, as the bus went off. And Billy Blunt was very glad too.



A Man Tied Their Ankles, and Shouted "GO!" and Off They All Started.

How Our Kitty Was Named

THE Brownies (for that is what the six Brown children are called by their friends) just love animals, and used to long for a kitten or a puppy. But Daddy's business had made it necessary for them to move very often from one state to another, and it had not seemed right for them to have a pet. Besides, Mother Brown often said, "Haven't I six pets already?"

At last they moved to a town where they expected to stay for a long time, so when a friend offered them a lovely kitten, Mother said they might have it.

Oh, how they all loved that kitten! She was white and buff and Maltese, and kept herself sweet and clean, even her pretty white feet. But strange to say, this kitten was a member of the Brown family two weeks before the Brownies could agree upon a suitable name for her; and then it all came about in a very easy, natural way.

Ned, the youngest of the Brownies, came into the kitchen one morning, carrying the tiniest kitten you can imagine. It must have strayed away from its home, for it had been out all the night in a thunder shower, and was very wet and dirty and hungry.

Then the Brownies (and Mother, too) all began to talk at once, and it was what they said: "What shall we do with it?" "We have one kitten already." "Perhaps our kitty won't like it." "We'd better find out where it belongs."

Well, you should have seen Ned's face! "Seems to me," he said, "that we could at least give it some breakfast!" That changed everything, and they all set to work and broke up some bread, poured a little warm water over it and then covered it with milk. You should have seen that little kitten eat!

When it had finished, what do you

suppose happened? The other kitten, who was about twice as big as the tiny one, came over and sat beside the tiger kitten, laid one soft white paw very gently over the little one's neck and washed it until the kitten was as clean as clean could be. Then they both went to sleep, side by side. And the Brownies all said almost in one voice, "We'll call her 'Pretty Ma' because she is like a mother to the little tiger kitten."

And she was always the same kind mother, even waiting for the little kitten to come, before she would touch the milk that had been put down for them.

Jumbled Flowers

Here are the names of 10 flowers to grow in your garden. But as something seems to have gone wrong in the printing of them, you must sort them out first.

1. Naspy.
2. Yopp.
3. Sopimerr.
4. Natcloran.
5. Dofliad.
6. Autpenti.
7. Munilphie.
8. Lylt.
9. Liput.
10. Satnurmut.

Key to picture puzzle: Margaret.

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(Admitted only in The Christian Science Monitor)

Whispers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Winds a'whispering of spring
Still a bird to flight,
To the north it wings its way,
Flying day and night.

Shining bluebird, flying fleet,
Over hills and dales,
Sees a willow tree alight
With golden pussy tails!

Seven purple crocuses
Hurry forth to see
If they really hear a bird
In a willow tree!

Ah! When tree and crocus bloom,
When bluebird is here,
Something whispers in my heart
Spring is very near!

Alleen Beaufort.

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Jean's Music Lessons

Music That Tells the Time of Day

AFTER dinner Father opened his brief case. "Jean," he called, "Jean, here is some music for the magic box."

"What is it?" Jean came running. "What is it?" and she reached for the record.

Father covered the name with his hand. "You are to find out by listening," he said. Then he put the record on the magic player and turned to his little daughter.

"Are your ears wide open?" he asked.

"Yes, wide," laughed Jean.

"You will need to think about this music," said Father. "I want it to tell you what time of day it is."

Jean looked so serious that Father laughed. "That won't be too difficult if you listen closely, for the music has chimes which will help you."

"Oh, I can count, so that will be easy," Jean cried.

"Yes, but this time you will have to do more than count," Father answered. "Are you ready to listen?"

Jean brought her little chair and sat in front of the magic box.

Then the music began.

At the first tones Jean sprang up. "It's morning!" she cried. "I hear a bird!"

Father lifted the needle. "Your tongue is running ahead of your ears, and telling them what to hear," he objected.

Jean laughed. She put her fingers over her lips and sat down again.

Then the music began again.

As the bird song rippled out, soft tones of singing strings and pipes floated about it. Sometimes their music almost covered the bird voice, as a tree's leaves hide a bird that sings among its shadows. Sometimes it played about a bird that flies through the blue air.

Yet always it was quiet and gentle. Grandmother laid by her knitting. Mother tipped in and turned out the lights. A big, round moon shone in at the window.

Then through the music, from far away, chimes sounded. One—two—Jean counted, three—four, the bird trilled on, five—six—, the violins sang dreamily, seven—eight—

Father smiled down at Jean, but nobody even whispered, for the bird and the instruments sang on as though the chimes were just a part of their music. By and by, quietly, the instruments faded out, like shadows melting into darkness; the chimes rang the quarter hour; and then the bird-voice trilled away into silence.

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GENERAL INVESTING HAS BUOYANT TONE

Steel and General Motors at Year's Highs—Rails in Strong Demand

NEW YORK, March 28.—Further accumulation of railway shares resulted in higher prices in nearly all divisions in the opening of the New York Stock Exchange today. Some big blocks of investment shares changed hands within a few minutes, notably 700,000 shares of New York Central at 144 1/2 and 500,000 General Motors at 130. Pan-American A, Nash Motors and Baldwin opened 1 1/2 points higher.

The market gathered strength as the first hour unfolded, reflecting further reflection of optimistic business reports, including Secretary Mellon's prediction before sailing for Europe Saturday that business would continue to progress, and the favorable outlook as seen by motor industry executives.

United States Steel quickly sold up of 16 1/2, a new record price for all time. Commercial Solvents B also touched a new record, while American Telephone reached the highest price since 1902.

Gains of a point or more were numerous, including rails, motors, railway equipment and general utilities, with only a few conspicuous soft spots. Commercial Solvents B extended its gain to nearly 6 points within the first hour.

Point or better advances were quickly scored by Delaware & Hudson, Lackawanna, Chesapeake & Ohio, Reading, Houston, Du Pont, Potomac, Studebaker, General Motors sold up to 18 1/2, a new record price under the present form of capitalization.

Some Good Advances
Savings banks developed early weakness, dropping about 3 points, while Interborough Rapid Transit sold off a point.

Spanish pesos scored an overnight jump of 14 points to 18.00. Demand sterling was quiet slightly off around 48.55, and French francs just below 3.10.

The small floating supply of many shares as a result of recent inventory absorption made them move up materially when moderate purchasing orders were executed.

Delaware & Hudson sold at 18 1/2, and Norfolk & Western touched 17 1/2, the best figure in its history. Electric Refrigerating went down 1/2 point, 3 points to 26 1/2, a new minimum.

The renewal rate on call loans was unchanged at one per cent.

Bond Movement Mixed
Mixed price movements prevailed in the bond market today.

High-grade railway mortgages were main item in demand. Pennsylvania 3 1/2s jumped about 2 points early in the session, while lesser gains were recorded by Central of Georgia 5s (Mobile division) and Erie & Western 4 1/2s. The convertible 4 1/2s of the Chesapeake & Ohio, on the other hand, were under pressure.

Pan-American Petroleum 6s were active, probably in reflection of the company's steps to improve its South American position through mergers. Consolidated Gas was under pressure.

Foreign issues were irregular with the buying limited. There was some accumulation of Mexican 1910 general 4 1/2s marked trading in the Federal Government division.

WHEAT MARKET SHOWS DECLINE

CHICAGO, March 28.—Despite a big decrease in wheat on ocean passage and notwithstanding the consequent price upturn at the start, wheat today saw a downward advance. Starting at a low advance, wheat receded to well below Saturday's finish. Corn, oats and provisions were also easier, corn opening unchanged to 1/2 up, but then declining.

Opening prices today were: Wheat—May 1.35 1/2; July 1.20 1/2; Sept. 1.15 1/2; corn—May 76 1/2; July 76 1/2; Sept. 76 1/2; oats—May 43 1/2; July 43 1/2; Sept. 43 1/2.

LONDON STOCK MARKET QUIET

LONDON, March 28.—Trading on the stock exchange was quiet today, with public opinion of the market disturbing Chinese news and the near approach of the budget.

Oils were fractionally higher, with Mexican Eagle in demand. Industrial and textiles were heavy. Rubber issues were better. Home rails were easier. Royal Dutch was 7 1/2, Rio Tinto 40 1/2 and Courtauld 5 1/2.

The gilt-edged division was steady. Foreign securities were sensitive, with French rents better.

CALIFORNIA EASTERN CORP.

LOS ANGELES, March 28.—California Eastern Corp. in directorate of the oil of Julian Petroleum Corporation to all its assets, including the California Eastern stock, has been arranged for \$5,000,000 of first mortgage bonds, 6 1/2 per cent, convertible into common stock, to be made shortly by a banking syndicate, and \$5,000,000 of five-year 7 per cent debenture bonds which have been subscribed for by private investors. No time offering is contemplated at this time.

NEW RIVER COMPANY YEAR

New River Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1926, reports net after depreciation and taxes of \$64,848, equal to \$8.84 per share on 7,263 shares, preferred. In 1925 earnings were \$161,382, equal to \$22.19 per share of preferred, and in 1924 there was a loss of \$372,145.

At the end of last year New River Company had a cash balance of \$2,662,712, a gain of \$562,385 over 1925. Production for 1926 totaled 2,573,538 net tons, compared with 2,175,000 in 1925 and 1,702,920 in 1924.

MAINE CENTRAL GAINS

Total freight revenue for February, slightly in excess of \$1,200,000, features the regular monthly report of President Morris McDonald of the Maine Central Railroad. This represents an increase of \$157,712, or about 14 per cent, over the corresponding month of 1926. Passenger revenue, with a total of \$112,000, also shows an increase over 1926 figures. February produced a net of \$112,000, compared with a net of \$112,000 over the corresponding month, also changing a deficit of nearly \$60,000 into a surplus of \$54,000.

NATIONAL DEPARTMENT STORES

National Department Stores, Inc. for the year ended Jan. 31, 1927, shows net including \$224,352 profit of sale of leasehold buildings and fixtures of \$185,024, after interest, depreciation, federal taxes, etc., equivalent after preferred dividends to \$2.11 a share on 86,000 shares of common, compared with \$2.31,552 or \$2.11 a share in 1926.

GOOD STRIP STEEL DEMAND

NEW YORK, March 28.—Heavy demand for strip steel is reported from the Youngstown district, where several mills are being operated on extra time to get out production.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

Stock	High	Low	Mar. 28	Mar. 27
500 Abitibi	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
100 Abitibi	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
100 Abitibi	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
100 Abitibi	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
100 Abitibi	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2

Stock	High	Low	Mar. 28	Mar. 27
1000 Am. Brk.	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
1000 Am. Brk.	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
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1000 Am. Brk.	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
1000 Am. Brk.	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2

Cent Motors	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	1900 Seab AL	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
100 Corn Prod	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53	400 Seab AL pf	36 1/2	36	36	36
100 Cotv	74 1/2	74	74 1/2	73 1/2	200 Seagrave	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
100 Cuba Co	30	29	30 1/2	30	400 Sears Roe	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
100 Cuba C pf	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	2800 Shell Union	29 1/2	28 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2
100 Cub Am S	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	20 Sher-Wil pf	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2

STEEL TRADE HAS STEADY IMPROVEMENT

Volume of Orders Rising— Big Demand for Structural —Pig Iron Use Gaining

NEW YORK, March 28 (Special).—Steady improvement is being attained in the steel industry. The volume of orders has been larger the second half of the month than the first. For the first time in years the United States Steel Corporation is working at what is regarded as full theoretical capacity in its open-hearth and Bessemer departments, though the production of finished steel is perhaps 10 per cent less than input output.

It is highly probable that for the industry as a whole the March rate of production will exceed that of March, 1926, which had been a record for all time. The rise of United States Steel common to the highest for all time shows the appreciation of the public of the good conditions for the leading steel maker.

Heavy Structural Demand
New work coming out for the fabricated structural steel shops aggregates the largest for one week in the preceding year. There are 24 new undertakings involving 1000 tons or more of steel each, which is just double what is considered normal.

The largest calls for 40,000 tons for a warehouse for Marshall Field & Co., Chicago, for a bridge over the Mississippi River at St. Louis, 12,000 tons will be needed. The Daily News building at Chicago will require 11,000 tons of building steel.

Awards of fabricated steel for the week before last were 20,000 tons compared with 45,000 tons the preceding week. Each time that the average divides to a low total, the situation is offset by a tremendous tonnage of work appearing.

Steel makers are again talking higher prices. With the proposed coal strike less than a week off, it is believed that sentiment will change, consumers anticipating needs longer into the future in case of steel.

What few price changes have been made have been reductions. Sheets are as usual weak, concessions of as much as 15 cents having been made from official prices.

Bars and plates have sold in rare instances at 1.30 a pound, Pittsburgh, a reduction of 2 1/2 cents from the previous week.

Pennsylvania Railroad will open bids on about 25,000 tons of steel for second quarter delivery on Wednesday.

Some Price Advances
Exceptions to the general cutting have been diamond floor plates and pig iron. Extras on the former have been advanced from 10c to 150 pounds to 20c. Pig iron, comprising 1500 grades, though actual markings up are difficult to recall.

Steel jobs at New York are still flooded with business. Demand for plates and blue-annealed sheets lead while the call for structural is also keen.

Pig iron production is increasing, and there will probably be an increase of about eight active furnaces during the next few weeks. Pig iron movement has about come to an end.

The largest recent purchase in the United States for these plants for the Central Foundry Company. The Ingersoll-Rand Company has completed a contract for 600,000 tons of pig iron for the Cleveland district, with the Cleveland district.

The minimum price at Buffalo has become \$17.50 compared with \$17 formerly, with most producers in the district at \$18. The latter, however, Lake Champlain has been the most active seller, sales through the New York office having aggregated 12,000 tons in two weeks.

Pig Iron Buyer Less
Consumption of pig iron has been dwindling in New England, and more orders are being offered for sale than at any previous time since the war. This is partly because of the depression in the textile industry.

The largest call for pig iron for rolling equipment in several weeks was issued last in the week, specifying 3500 freight cars for the New York Central, comprising 1500 gondola cars, 1000 hopper cars and 1000 box cars.

Makers of large rivets have advanced list prices a ton, but at the same time the schedule has been revised, providing for an actual net reduction in some sizes.

The automobile makers are ordering greater quantities of steel, with the exception of the Ford Motor Company. In this instance new models are being produced, and the specifications for the steel have not yet been determined.

The gas companies are not buying much steel for lifting purposes because of the low prices of oil products. However, there is a naturally a better demand for storage tanks involving steel plates.

The gas companies are very active purchasers of steel pipe for the extension of lines. Purchasing on the part of makers of agricultural implements and tractors is increasing.

Non-Ferrous Markets
The tendency in the non-ferrous metals has been toward lower prices. Copper was reduced 1/2 cent, lead came down 3/4 cent, tin lost 1/2 cent, zinc was reduced 1/2 cent.

Copper sold lower at 1 1/2 a pound, but a custom smelter became hungry for business, and cut the price. Business in copper has been very quiet all week, but the market is expected to improve, as though there is a demand for buying for export Copper Exporters, Inc. maintained their price at 1 1/2 c. l. t. European ports all week.

The American Smelting & Refining Company made two reductions of 2 1/2 cent each in the price of lead, final price having been 7 1/2 c. a pound. New York, which is 1 cent above the low level of the year. Lead consumers are rather overstocked with the metal.

Zinc sales were brisk early in the week with some sales of 1000 tons each, but the market is expected to dull at the close. Tin has been in demand and prompt supplies are overabundant.

NORTH AMERICAN CO. EXPANSION
NEW YORK, March 28 (Special).—Stockholders of the North American Company with 100 shares each, are entitled to an increase in preference shares from 100 shares to 1,000 shares, \$50 par. It is proposed to pay the increase of the preferred from \$50.00 to \$5.00.

KELSEY WHEEL COMPANY, INC.
Kelsey Wheel Company, Inc., for the year ended Dec. 31, 1926, shows net of \$10,224 after expenses and federal taxes, etc., or \$5.07 a share, compared with \$1,000.216 or \$5.40 a share in 1925.

STOCK MARKET PRICE RANGE OF LEADING CITIES

For the Week Ended March 26, 1927

CHICAGO

Sales High Low Last Net

13100 Adams Ry. 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 -1 1/2

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SAN FRANCISCO

Sales High Low Last Net

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MARCH 28, 1927

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

Hungary's Peaceful Policy

AS WAS to be expected, it is a different Hungary, to the country of six months ago, which takes its place among the comity of central European nations today. It is a wiser Hungary, a more vigorous Hungary, a friendlier Hungary. Six months ago, Hungary, among other problems facing it, had still ahead of it the important constitutional change from a single National Assembly to a bicameral Parliament—which transition implied the necessity of elections.

Hungary has now held its elections and established its legislative system of an Upper House and a House of Representatives, the results of the voting giving in both bodies an extremely large majority for the head of the Government, Count Stephen Bethlen. So much is past. And in the economic field this agricultural country is progressing rapidly, consolidating in all departments the work of reconstruction which the League of Nations inaugurated some three years ago with the help of an international loan and a resident Commissioner-General, who remained for two years in the country until the financial stability of the state was complete.

Public and press comments from Prague, Vienna, and Belgrade, since the war, have not been noted for their friendly tone toward Hungary. In some ways, certainly, the criticism of Hungary was justified, but equally sure is it that it was much exaggerated and injudiciously caustic. Hungary was not by any means as black as it was painted, a fact which caused the Hungarians to take exception to the comments from the neighboring capitals. Suspicion remains, apparently, that Hungary must be closely watched, but on the whole the press thermometer of the central European capitals indicates that increasingly better relations with Hungary are the order of the day.

Count Bethlen is the directing genius of Hungary's foreign policy, its Premier and, incidentally, by virtue of the length of time he has held that office—seven years—dean of European premiers. He has not had an easy road. Hungary is not a land which can be ruled with either too weak or too strong a hand. In all fairness to him, one might say that the mistakes committed by Hungary, or in Hungary, these seven years can scarcely be laid at his door. Those who know him say he has been the moderating and the liberal influence in the administration of the country and that he has gone as far in a democratic sense as the situation from time to time during these seven years would allow.

Thus Count Bethlen stands today with a country behind him, with a country resolutely set on putting its house in order, and with a country which desires to be at peace with its neighbors and to achieve what may be its right to ask or expect by treaty and by arbitration, and not by war. Count Bethlen announced some time ago a projected visit to Premier Benito Mussolini to discuss harbor facilities at Fiume for Hungarian interests. A ripple of misgivings in the surrounding capitals followed this announcement, for it was suggested that Hungary was lending itself to an Italian plan for diminishing French influence in the Balkans by encircling its ally, Yugoslavia, through special treaties engaged in by Italy on the one side and Albania, Rumania, and now Hungary, on the other.

Before the Finance Committee of the House of Representatives, Count Bethlen took occasion to reassure foreign opinion that, in renewing friendly associations with Italy, Hungary would not "be a tool to any policy the aim of which was the encircling of Yugoslavia." He stated also that it was Hungary's aim to increase in every way possible the good relations with Yugoslavia. This is in line with the direct wishes of the Hungarian people, for their respect for the southern Slav folk is a byword in Budapest.

From Czechoslovakia, also, there are signs lately that the attitude toward Hungary is on a better basis. The Foreign Minister, Dr. Edward Benes, in a public statement endeavored to dispel the doubts expressed by certain Prague newspapers about Count Bethlen's Rome trip. Dr. Benes said that an Italo-Hungarian rapprochement for the sake of increasing the commerce between the two nations was quite natural and need cause Czechoslovakia no worry, but was rather to be greeted.

It is Hungary's new hour. It is to be sincerely hoped it will use its fresh opportunities to promote the good will in central Europe which is now so well grounded.

Power Compacts, East and West

PERHAPS it will be agreed, at the outset, that initiative, along whatever line of purposeful endeavor, tends to develop, as an inevitable accompaniment, first individual, then class, thereafter sectional, and finally a national consciousness. Eventually, it is certain, when the objective is discovered to be one toward which all are striving and working, there will be developed a universal or world consciousness against the assertion of which no human opposition can hope to be effective. The study of this gradual development is an intensely interesting one in a country like the United States, where it may truthfully be said that although the people of all the States of the Union are pledged to the defense of a single ideal, a wide diversification of industries, dissimilar commercial and industrial conditions, and geographical and climatic conditions seem often to accentuate sectional, and therefore economic and political differences.

For several years past sectional disagreements have arisen in the United States in respect to proposed legislation urged by the people of one more or less well defined area and opposed, or but indifferently regarded, by those of other parts of the country. It would not be difficult to illustrate the point by referring particularly to measures pending or momentarily disposed of in a manner unsatisfactory to an insistent minority. One of these is the Boulder Dam project, esteemed by the people of several of the Rocky Mountain states as vital to the development and future welfare of that section. This, like the proposal recently made by Governor Brewster of Maine for a compact between

his state and Massachusetts, and possibly later to include other New England states, the purpose being to control sectionally the output of hydroelectric power and to regulate, independently of federal interference, the price to be charged therefor, is more or less a local enterprise, worthy in its undertaking, and measurably vital to the people concerned.

But the significant fact to be observed is that until the present the western project has not impressed itself upon the people of the eastern states as one of great importance. They appear still to regard its successful launching or the manner and time of its authorization by Congress as a matter of concern only to those who are urging it. How will the senators and representatives of the western states regard the New England enterprise if, eventually, Congress should be asked to ratify such a compact as that which has been proposed? In the natural course of events, should the consent of Congress to these plans be asked simultaneously, those interested would find it convenient to pool their strength in an effort to carry both to a successful issue.

What is much more to the point, however, is that a worthy enterprise of that character should not be dependent upon any such precarious method to insure its indorsement and support. The people of New England, it may be assumed, will immediately approve some such compact as that which Governor Brewster proposes. They would not be inclined to regard passively a studied or assumed indifference to the plan on the part of the people of other parts of the country. They would be quick to declare themselves in favor of establishing, possibly by means of a gentlemen's agreement, the right of a representative and responsible section of the country to direct its own industrial affairs along economic lines approved by it.

The Way to Enforcement

IT IS not given to the mere outside observer to comprehend accurately all the inner mysteries of prohibition enforcement. We know, well that there is politics involved, because politics must be involved in everything undertaken by a government which requires the appointment of individuals to places of profit and power. We know that there are tremendous difficulties to be encountered. The most enthusiastic prohibitionist will not question this fact. We cherish a certainty that, to paraphrase a remark of Salmon P. Chase, the way to enforcement is to enforce. But we would not for ourselves undertake to work out the details of the enforcement desired.

But people who sincerely desire the enforcement of the prohibition law will without question put more confidence in the actions of its friends than in the criticisms of its enemies. Whether Roy A. Haynes, whom the President has just appointed head of the new Prohibition Bureau, is the man for the place, we don't know. But the fact that he was appointed by President Coolidge and was recommended warmly by the Anti-Saloon League, which, whatever its failings in method, is the most active and most efficient unofficial organization supporting the prohibition law, is emphatically in his favor. When, for example, prohibitionists find the New York World denouncing Mr. Haynes, they will not probably reach the conclusion that he must be the right man in the right place, and when to the denunciations of this leader of the journalistic wets is added the bitter outcry of Senator Edwards of New Jersey, who declares that the appointment "will be a distinct shock to prohibitionists," this opinion will be strengthened.

There are many mysteries involved in the official handling of prohibition work. General Andrews has, in our opinion, accomplished much, a fact which is somewhat emphasized by the bitter attacks of the antiprohibitionists upon his administration. If they are now going to divert their fire to the head of the new Prohibition Bureau, it seems reasonable to conclude that this latter official is regrettably expected by them to make good.

A Hundred Years of Vaudeville

THERE has just been completed in the United States a nation-wide observance of the centennial of vaudeville. It may not be strictly accurate to say that the variety show had its beginning one hundred years ago, but for all practical purposes it is a good point to start from in studying the change that has come over this form of entertainment and gauging its place in the social life of the community. In that period, much that was unsavory has been removed from the variety performance—the coarse comedian has been largely eliminated—and a bright, clean, high-speed program has taken the place of the old-time bill with its waits between acts and its dull surroundings.

No expense is spared on draperies, on scenery, on lighting effects to make an act attractive. Whole orchestras—the cream of the jazz world—travel the circuit. Special acts carry their own musical directors and attendants. The day of the makeshift has gone. Eddie Leonard, for instance, is surrounded by a dozen minstrels; Pat Rooney, by sufficient of a company for a musical comedy in miniature. The "singles" are adequately staged—Chic Sales, a country concert in himself; Arthur Prince, a ventriloquist whose clever work is reviving interest in a somewhat neglected art; Olga Petrova, a notable example of the triumph over difficulties.

In the face of the palatial hall and gilded chamber that welcome the modern "movie" goers, vaudeville still holds its own. It has its patrons, just as any other form of entertainment, and the time-worn tricks, acrobatic feats, songs, dances and patter bring a fresh laugh and response from each rising generation and from those whose enthusiasm for the gilt and glitter of the stage has not been dulled by initiation into the mysteries of the arts behind the footlights. Theaters which offer vaudeville only find little difficulty in attracting business at the box office; and picture houses of the better class present variety offerings to meet the wishes of people desiring a relief from an evening of films.

Vaudeville had much to live down. But in the nineties a determined effort was made in the United States to elevate the scale. A better class of patronage was the reward. Roosevelt, Taft,

Wilson and Harding were frequent patrons. Improvements grew apace. Better methods were employed in the presentation of acts. The best in scenic art was not too good, nor in costumes, nor in musical accompaniments. Both the screen and the legitimate stage found variety an excellent place to recruit talent. Vaudeville became an important factor.

Summed up, the reasons for the success of vaudeville may best be given in the words of E. F. Albee, head of the Keith-Albee interests:

Artists are richly framed today in vaudeville. They have fully equipped stages to appear upon, large and excellent orchestras, big, appreciative audiences; long tours, liberal salaries, and fair and square contracts. Is it any wonder that they show to better advantage than in the old days?

A New Light on Unemployment

ROBERT BOOTHBY, a young Conservative member of the British Parliament, who has recently become private secretary to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, startled the House of Commons in London on the occasion of the last debate upon unemployment. Labor speakers had been urging further inquiry into the fact that over 1,000,000 British people are still out of work. Mr. Boothby indicated that the information which the demanded inquiry was to obtain is already available. He explained the existing situation was due to the policy of the gold standard. He thus went very near to throwing over his chief, who is responsible for this measure.

"The main cause and the root and fundamental cause of the depression and the unemployment in the basic industries during the last five years," he said, "is the currency policy which has been pursued in this country. You cannot get away from that." Mr. Boothby did not admit that that policy had been in the long run unwise. He also rejoiced that it had been pursued to the end. "We have got back to the gold standard," he said, confidently, "and I do not think any further diversion of a serious character need be anticipated." Mr. Boothby is a parliamentarian of whom more is likely to be heard. Staid members of the party to which he belongs shake their heads over his argument, but it proved unanswerable to the opposition, and is at least a hopeful one for Britain. Now that deflation has been accomplished, conditions in industry may improve.

The Khaki-Clad Hiker

SO CLOSELY has America become identified with automobilism that it is refreshing to learn that, at the American Travel Development Association convention in Chicago, the khaki-clad hiker was discussed as an economic asset to the American travel industry. It was agreed moreover that he ought to receive more encouragement. "I make a plea to this association," said John D. Van Der Vries, representing the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, "to devote a little more attention to the hiker. In encouraging travel I feel we should do something more than merely to make it easier for the man in the automobile." He explained further that in Europe considerable provision is made for the convenience of the man who journeys on his feet with a knapsack on his back, whereas, for example, in Glacier National Park, the chalets are from thirty to forty miles apart, which is a hard day's marching for the man afoot.

There is something to be said for this plea. With the increase in motoring, and recognizing fully that there are pleasures obtainable therefrom that are in a class by themselves, it is important to see to it that other pleasures, perhaps almost as great, are not lost sight of. The hardy pedestrian, tramping over hill and dale and unfettered to a large extent by the limiting boundaries of highways and hedgerows, knows a certain freedom that none save he can feel. The delights of scaling some mountain peak on foot, and glorying in the expanse of view obtainable from the summit, with the recollection vivid of the effort that it has cost, is something that must be experienced to be appreciated. The thrill of covering hundreds of miles in just a few days may attract many, but to the walker who is worthy of his name there is an equal thrill obtainable—if not a greater one—from the thought that unaided he has conquered tracks that to the motor are often inaccessible. The pleasure of the old-time hiking should not be forgotten in the rush of modern excitement.

Editorial Notes

In deciding shortly to occupy Haddon Hall, the famous Derbyshire mansion, the Duke of Rutland, unwittingly perhaps, has aroused public interest in and called attention to this old dwelling place, regarded as an ideal example of the Old English baronial mansion. The estate came into the hands of the Rutlands when Sir John Manners, son of the Earl of Rutland, eloped with Dorothy Vernon, its heiress, in the sixteenth century. In this connection visitors to the old domicile are often shown a flight of stairs from an anteroom, as being the ones down which she sped when going to keep her tryst. Be this as it may, however, the present mansion is a magnificent structure, representing growth by accretion as a result of addition and remodeling through several centuries. It is situated on a slope rising from the River Wye, in the hilly district known as the Derbyshire Peak, in the northwest of the county of Derbyshire, and should make a most romantic residence when fully restored.

It was a striking message that Maj. Herbert A. Dargue, commander of the Good Will flight of the United States Army, sent from Para, Brazil, to the United States, because it represented a wonderful achievement well-nigh completed. "We feel we are close to home," he wrote, "for we have been made to feel at home," and he added that his men are looking forward to greeting their home people and bringing to them the many wishes of good will from the countries of Pan-America. Any well-supported attempt to encourage good will, whether among individuals or nations, is praiseworthy. And none can tell the results that this Good Will flight has accomplished, or that will spring from the contacts that it has established.

Moscow's Smolensky Market

ON SUNDAY, which is the big market day, one finds all sorts of people and all sorts of things in Moscow's Smolensky Market. This market, which is the largest of a number of similar places in the city, stretches for several blocks along one of Moscow's circular boulevards. The whole area is crowded with buyers and sellers. Some of the latter have their stands and booths, others simply hold their small stocks of goods in their hands or heap them up in little piles and watchfully stand guard over them.

There is need for watchfulness in Smolensky Market; for it is a favorite resort of the "beaprizorni," or homeless waifs, who live by what they can beg or steal.

Smolensky Market is not as rich and picturesque as it was three or four years ago. Then one could go there and see the transfer of the visible symbols of wealth from one class to another. Members of the old propertied classes, reduced to poverty and want by the Revolution, went to the market to sell their last objects of luxury and comfort: rugs, pictures, silverware, fine linen. These were bought up by the "new bourgeoisie," the supple and adept speculators who were able to get ahead after freedom of trade was restored, by agents of commission stores and by casual foreign visitors.

Now this process of transfer is pretty well completed. One can still find curious and beautiful trinkets, memorials of an aristocratic era that is apparently gone forever in Russia; but their number diminishes from year to year and to find them one must comb the vast expanse of the market more and more carefully.

But Smolensky still has the attraction of extreme variety; it is always turning up new and interesting things for the curious expert and the bargain hunter. First of all, one notices the more prosaic frequenters of the market, peasants who have driven into Moscow in their jolting little wooden carts to sell the products that farms yield in every country, milk and eggs and hay. Then there are workers' wives with shawls over their heads who go to the market to buy a joint of meat for the soup dish which is always a prominent item in the Sunday dinner.

This winter Moscow has been passing through a severe butter shortage; and some housewives go to the market in the hope of finding butter at something less than the prevalent speculative price of about \$1 a pound. The peasants buy as well as sell; some of the booths are provided with textile goods, nails and other hardware products which Ivan Muzhik is likely to need in his daily life. Bargaining is the rule in the market; the new-fangled

innovation of fixed prices has only been introduced in the larger stores of the city. On the market and in Moscow street trade generally no sale is made without a prodigious amount of chaffering, in which the buyer begins by offering half of what he expects to pay, while the vendor starts out by demanding twice what he expects to get.

Besides the staple goods of the market one can hit on a bewildering variety of old and secondhand objects, some of them practically worthless, others interesting and valuable. Here is a little pile of old ikons, religious paintings of saints and scriptural scenes which pious Russians hold in great reverence. Near by one can pick out of a jumble of knickknacks silver buttons worn by the Russian boyars, or old nobility, and silver spoons of a former generation. A bronze vase with Arabic characters inscribed on it, the work of some Muhammadan artisan in distant Turkestan, is another typical object.

The market also has its supply of pictures and books, old and new, good and indifferent. Stray copies of Rousseau's "Social Contract" and Goethe's "Faust," of old books of poetry and fiction in various languages, can be picked up very cheaply. The demand today in Russia is for the orthodox works of Communist political economy, for the writings of Marx and Lenin, and also for modern literature.

Besides a medley of people and things, Smolensky Market offers a medley of sounds. Above the general hubbub of noisy bargaining more definite sounds pierce the air; a cracked record on an old gramophone wheezes out the song of some tenor of bygone days and shrill cries of "Pirogi, pirogi," advertise the merits of "pirogs," a favorite Russian delicacy consisting of small rolls encasing bits of meat, cabbage or egg.

The official tendency of Soviet trade and industry is toward standardization, uniformity, centralization. Instead of the old stores with the names of the owners, one comes to see more and more shops with such titles as "Workers Co-operative No. 17." The state industries try to produce goods of standardized type; and the Gosplan, or State Planning Commission, tries to plot in advance the whole graph of the country's economic life and draws up reports on how many yards of textile goods and how many pounds of sugar every peasant family will require.

But the individualist, the lover of variety and contrast, will always have his outlet as long as Smolensky Market, with its extraordinary hodgepodge of goods, old and new, useful and ornamental; spreads out its treasures for the eager buyer every Sunday morning. W. H. C.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Paris

PARIS is that of the Salon des Humoristes. To it contribute all the famous illustrators. There are this year no fewer than 1500 exhibits. The draftsman is always good and sometimes brilliant, while the wit and satire are pungent. Most of the artists are critics on the manners of the day. The collection includes the powerful sketches of Forain and retrospective work by Willlette. Hermann-Paul is vigorous, and Cappelletti shows fantastic symphonies in color. Then there are the clean drawings of Guillaume and the caricatures of Bib and Bécane. The display is well worth a visit.

Readers of Charles Dickens scarcely need any reminder that the great novelist lived at one time in Paris. His name is associated with a number of houses, and his references to the French capital are fairly frequent. But, through a letter which has been made public, the newspapers in general have suddenly discovered that the British novelist had, with some friends, a house at 40 Avenue des Champs-Élysées, at the corner of the Rue Marbeuf. The quaint little house nestles modestly between the powerful sketches of Forain and retrospective work by Willlette. Thackeray was, of course, fond of Paris, and he was Dickens—indeed, he wrote "The Paris Sketch-Book"—and though he was struck with the humorous aspect of things French, he wrote in sympathetic vein.

To see ourselves as others see us is a human aspiration. M. Leverrier, director of the Ecole Colbert, spoke recently before the American Atelier Reunion in the Boulevard Montparnasse, and declared that it was entirely wrong to suppose that the importance of money was unduly magnified in the United States. Money was certainly earned more freely than in Europe, but American philanthropy was on a much more considerable scale. The speaker pointed to American reverence for women as a proof of idealism. The United States, he said, has taken a place in the world that would have seemed impossible not many years ago, and perhaps the future depends on America's lead. The most curious phenomenon, according to M. Leverrier, is the tendency toward standardization and he uttered a warning against carrying the process too far in literature, politics, business, and indeed religion. This kind of comment may or may not be well founded, but it indicates somewhat how America looks in European eyes.

Somebody has been working out the statistics of Paris monuments. It appears that there are more than 550 monuments of one sort or another. Of them 171 are full-sized statues of celebrated men and women. There are twenty-one monarchs, eighteen statesmen, sixteen writers of great prose, fifteen poets, thirteen painters, twelve philosophers, while scholars, economists, dramatic authors, military leaders, musicians, sculptors, architects and others are subjects of the remaining seventy-six statues. The Third Republic is responsible for 142 of the 171 statues mentioned, in a period of fifty-six years.

It has once more been noted, on the occasion of Mardi-Gras, that the old love of carnival has diminished. Out of the street processions and spectacles are fewer, costume balls are still in fashion, and the Parisians had a wide choice at the beginning of the carnival season. Parisians of both sexes like to dress up and become positively juvenile if the opportunity presents itself. There were hundreds of Pierrots and Marquises of the epoch of Louis XIV, and Henri Quatres and Carmens, but the most original idea that has lately been hit upon is to dress in the costume of the early years of the twentieth century! The gowns of, say, twenty years ago are much stranger in appearance than the gowns of several centuries ago. One could imagine oneself in a very different age, exceedingly remote, at a recent fancy dress ball, where the women wore hats with long veils, and whalebone collars, and tight-waisted gowns with skirts trailing on the floor.

Japan has definitely decided to have its place in the University garden city at Montreuve. In the office of Sébastien Chartley, the rector of the Paris Academy, a document has been signed by which Hirobachi Satsuma of Tokyo allocates nearly 4,000,000 francs to the purpose of building a section which will be reserved to Japanese. The Japanese in the students' settlement will be engaged in higher studies, but professors and savants who are occupied in research work will also be permitted to reside in the hostel. It is further agreed that unoccupied rooms in the building shall be accessible to French students who are interested in the Far East.

Henri Duvernois, the French writer, has been comparing prices obtained at autograph sales of sixty years ago with the prices obtained today. Everybody knows that the present fashion has sent up values enormously, but according to M. Duvernois, something more than half a century ago a letter of George Sand could be bought for six francs, and of Michellet for two francs. The name of Jefferson Davis fetched fifteen francs, and of Verdi only three francs. Champfleury drew nine francs, while a billet-doux of Gérard de Nerval reached the "high figure" of twenty francs. A letter of Louis XVI went in the open

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must retain sole value of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

The Monitor and Adult Education

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: A long vocabulary test had been given the previous day to the large summer session class in English composition, and now the graded papers were being returned. A student whom we will call Mrs. A. sat listlessly in her seat waiting for the class work to begin. The grades made in the vocabulary test did not hold her interest. She hardly expected to make a fair grade herself, because the tests were supposedly designed for those having a university education, which Mrs. A. did not have.

As Mrs. A. sat there waiting, she reviewed her education as far as it had gone, the grades, high school, one and a half years of indifferent college work. After that the multiple duties of a married life gave scant leisure for reading or study. Judge of her surprise when her paper was handed back to her marked 95 per cent.

Then came shock number two when she heard her name read along with those of the few who had done exceptional work, 85 per cent being considered a good grade for a university graduate in that particular test. The second half of the test was given on another day, with similar results. The instructor in all fairness explained that one of those making the high grade was not a university graduate. "But," she added, "there is a substitute for a university education and some of you have obtained it."

How did Mrs. A. obtain her substitute for a college education? That was the question she was asking herself as she came away from the classroom that day; and strange as it may seem, it was a newspaper in a bright pink wrapper which she found lying upon her table that told her the answer. For she suddenly saw her systematic Monitor reading as an explanation of the whole mystery of her substitute for a college education. Many words which had been unfamiliar to most of the class had been made familiar to Mrs. A. through this daily study.

In her joy and wonder Mrs. A. recalled that ten or twelve years before she had listened with incredulity to a speaker well versed in educational matters state publicly that the daily systematic reading of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR would in time equal a college education in the liberal arts. Now she, too, might make the same statement, and add, I know this to be true because I have proved it.

Glenn Frank, one of the foremost of modern educators, in speaking of that portion of education which precedes the college degree, was quoted once as referring to "a period devoted to the conquest of a cultural background and the development of a general intellectual technique for finding one's way about in modern society."

Of course, in so speaking he had reference to formal education; but there are those who have not had the advantage of much formal education, or, having had formal education, desire to continue their education beyond formal limits. To these THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR speaks.

This process of education by newspaper is informal education. To be sure, it will never terminate in an engraved diploma, to be tied in a roll with gay ribbons and hidden in the bottom of your trunk; but, on the other hand, it will continue to unfold your native intelligence in an unending cycle of delight. And most assuredly it is helping to meet that insistent demand for adult education which is one of the distinctive educational problems of the present century. HARRIET K. H. GRAY, Burlingame, Calif.

The Recent Rains in California

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: The Los Angeles Times recently published an editorial entitled, "Flood Time in California." In it the statement was made that \$100,000,000 is a conservative estimate of the benefit of that glorious rainfall. The "disastrous flood," (so called) must have been greatly exaggerated, for our people look upon the generous rains as great blessings, and we feel duly thankful for the great benefits conferred upon us therefrom.

You will be glad to learn that as a result of those rains there is no suffering, but instead all are rejoicing. The people of the East but faintly realize how much the west coast is interested in the Boulder Dam project; and how much it means to us, and in fact indirectly to the whole of the United States. A. J. PARDEMAN, Santa Ana, Calif.